

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 395--79th Congress

Chapter 280--2d Session

H. R. 5504

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 395	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 5504 . .	1

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 395

FARM BANKRUPTCY ACT. Extends the Farm Bankruptcy Act
to March 31, 1947.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 5504

February 18, 1946	H. R. 5504 introduced by Rep. Jenke and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary. Print of the bill as introduced.
February 20, 1946	House Committee reported H. R. 5504 without amendment. House Report 1588. Print of the bill as reported.
February 28, 1946	Discussed in the House and passed as reported.
March 1, 1946	H. R. 5504 referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. Print of the bill as referred.
March 5, 1946	Senate Committee reported H. R. 5504 with an amendment. Senate Report 1014. Print of the bill as reported.
April 12, 1946	Discussed in the Senate and passed as reported.
April 17, 1946	House Conferees appointed.
April 18, 1946	Senate Conferees appointed.
May 17, 1946	Senate agreed to Conference Report.
May 20, 1946	House received Conference Report. House Report 2021.
May 23, 1946	House agreed to Conference Report.
June 3, 1946	Approved. Public Law 395.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5504

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 18, 1946

Mr. LEMKE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 75 (c) (U. S. C., title 11, sec. 203) of the Act
4 of July 1, 1898, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform
5 system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", as
6 amended, be and is amended to read as follows:

7 "(c) At any time prior to June 4, 1947, a petition
8 may be filed by any farmer, stating that the farmer is insol-
9 vent or unable to meet his debts as they mature and that it is

1 desirable to effect a composition or an extension of time to
2 pay his debts. The petition or answer of the farmer shall be
3 accompanied by his schedules. The petition and answer
4 shall be filed with the court, but shall, on request of the
5 farmer or creditor, be received by the conciliation commis-
6 sioner for the county in which the farmer resides and
7 promptly transmitted by him to the clerk of the court for
8 filing. If any such petition is filed, an order of adjudication
9 shall not be entered except as provided hereinafter in this
10 section.”

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

By Mr. LEMKE

FEBRUARY 18, 1946

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued February 21, 1946, for actions of Wednesday, February 20, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	17,20	Housing.....	7,8,11	School lunch program..	1,14
AAA.....	16	Maximum employment.....	18	Subsidies.....	13
Bankruptcy.....	3	Price control.....	6,12	Tobacco.....	16
Economy.....	10	Property, surplus.....	2,9	Transportation...	4,15,19
Forestry.....	21	Research.....	5		

HIGHLIGHTS: Debated school-lunch bill. House Judiciary Committee reported bill to continue authority for petitions under Farm Bankruptcy Act. President approved following bills: changes in tobacco quotas under AAA Act, Appropriation Rescission Act, and Maximum Employment Act.

HOUSE

1. SCHOOL LUNCH BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 3370 (pp. 1516-39).

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. Powell, N. Y., as modified by an amendment by Rep. Folger, N. C., to prohibit payment of Federal funds for providing food in any State or school if it discriminates because of race, creed, color, or national origin (pp. 1525-30). Rejected a substitute amendment by Rep. Bander, Ohio, prohibiting such payments in States which maintain separate schools, or segregate pupils, on account of color (pp. 1527-30).

By Rep. Flannagan, Va., to delete reference to WFA and to extend until June 30, 1948, the provision that "State educational agency" may mean agencies designated by the Governors to carry out functions herein required of such an agency (p. 1531).

By Rep. Luce, Conn., to provide that "child-care centers" shall include non-profit foster homes and orphanages (pp. 1533-7).

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Buck, N. Y., to limit State contributions for matching purposes solely to actual purchases of food (pp. 1516-20).

By Rep. Abernethy, Miss., to provide that all authority under the bill shall expire June 30, 1951; by a 124-127 vote (pp. 1520-3).

Debated an amendment by Rep. Andresen, Minn., to strike out the \$15,000,000 authorization for the Office of Education (pp. 1537-9).

Received a Mass. Women's Club Federation resolution favoring the bill (p. 1540).

2. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Rich, Pa., stated that "all money from sale of surplus property should be immediately placed in the Treasury...to reduce our debt" (p. 1516).

3. FARM BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5504, to extend from March 4, 1944, to June 4, 1947, the time during which farmers may file bankruptcy petitions under Sec. 75 of the Bankruptcy Act (H.Rept. 1588) (p. 1540).
4. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Received a N. J. Legislature memorial opposing this project (p. 1540).
5. RESEARCH. Received a petition from various Mich. citizens favoring the anti-vivisection bill (p. 1540).
6. PRICE CONTROL. Received a petition from various San Francisco citizens favoring OPA continuation (p. 1540).
7. HOUSING. Chairman Sabath of the Rules Committee announced that the Committee has granted and will file today a rule for consideration of the Patman housing bill (price control and subsidies), and that the bill will be taken up Friday (p. 1539).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., Feb. 21.

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED

8. HOUSING. H. Res. 528, by Rep. Barry, N. Y., authorizing a study of prefabricated and other types of housing. To Rules Committee. (p. 1540.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., urging a workable method for the disposition of surplus property to schools and colleges and including a constituent's letter of complaint (p. A934).
10. ECONOMY. Rep. Gillie, Ind., inserted a Allen County Republican Club resolution proposing the establishment of a Senate committee to conduct a complete economic survey of the U.S. (pp. A934-5)
11. HOUSING. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., inserted a Nebr. lumber dealer's letter criticizing Government control over lumber as the main hindrance to production (p. A935).
Rep. Gwynne, Iowa, inserted a Chapman Lumber Company's (Iowa) advertisement explaining causes of shortage in building materials (p. A936).
12. PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith, Wis., criticizing OPA regulations on automobiles and including a Chicago Daily Tribune editorial on the subject (pp. A936-7).
13. SUBSIDIES. Rep. Plumley, Vt., inserted an Essex Junction (Vt.) Suburban List editorial calling for the removal of all food subsidies, those on milk in particular (p. A941).
14. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Plumley, Vt., favoring the school-lunch bill, H.R. 3370, and including Chairman Flannagan's statement explaining the bill (p. A941).

our growing citizens by placing the responsibility in the local community where the local condition is known, and eliminate the continually growing tendency to lay all of our problems in the Government's lap. Paternalistic spoon-fed pap is a poor substitute for sulfur and molasses given at home.

Mr. GEELAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not find myself in complete agreement with the gentleman from Minnesota in his contention that unlimited power is given to the Commissioner of Education under this bill. Section 203a of title II defines just what authority and jurisdiction he has under this bill. I do, however, have objection to subsection 3 of section 203 and I have an amendment which I intend to offer to strike that section from the bill because I do think that particular section of the bill grants unwarranted power to the Commissioner of Education in that it prohibits the granting of any funds under title II to any school other than a public school. That, I feel, is unfair, discriminatory, and an invasion of State's rights by the Federal Government. If, in the first part of the bill, we feel that we are correct and right in assuming that we should provide hot lunches or make hot lunches available for those children who otherwise would be neglected, certainly we should not prohibit those schools which are participating in that program from using the funds which would be made available for the purchase of equipment to operate those school-lunch rooms. If this amendment does not carry when we reach that section of the bill, I will offer an amendment to strike that section out which, as I stated before, is clearly discriminatory and not in keeping with the spirit, intent, and language of the other section of the bill, principally title I.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEELAN. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I know the gentleman has read the report. In interpreting the law the courts and the administrators will naturally go to the report. I call the gentleman's particular attention to the power vested in the Commissioner to pass upon the plan submitted to him, and if he finds they are not substantially in accordance with the law, it leaves a discretionary power in his hands to state that the plan does not meet with his approval.

Mr. GEELAN. I call the gentleman's attention to subsection B of title 203, which reads:

The Commissioner shall approve any State plan which he determines complies with the provisions of subsection A of this section.

Therefore, he has a yardstick to go by. It is written right in the law. Certainly some discretionary power must be given to administer any law.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. But the determination is left in his hands and as long as the formulas are not definitely laid down here in every respect he can state at any time that the plan submitted does not meet with his approval.

Mr. GEELAN. But they are laid down. They are spelled out in the law. Section 203 deals just with the powers of the Commissioner to grant or refuse to grant funds based upon section 203.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The powers are quite general. However, I still contend that with the agency that creates and the power enacted here which is given to him, he can set aside any plan which would require a State agency to go into court and show that the Commissioner was wrong.

Mr. GEELAN. Only insofar as he can successfully prove that they are not in conformity with this section which sets out the requirements for the plan.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Still it does set up a new agency and gives him personnel with money, to interpret and pass upon these plans?

Mr. GEELAN. It does set up a new agency; I agree with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. GEELAN] has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JACKSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3370), had come to no resolution thereon.

USE OF NAVAL VESSELS TO DETERMINE EFFECT OF ATOMIC WEAPONS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 505), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 307, to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the resolution and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 513), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 5356, a bill to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and main-

taining a naval establishment, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may delete from the permanent RECORD certain words in a letter which I have sent to Hon. JOHN S. WOOD, chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

HOUSING LEGISLATION

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I have been asked by many Members as to the housing bill. I wish to state that a rule has been granted and will be filed tomorrow, and, as I understand, will be taken up on Friday for general debate.

Mr. McCORMACK. The understanding of the distinguished gentleman is absolutely correct.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therewith certain resolutions.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Contra Costa County Gazette, Hawaii as a State.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short article from the Waterloo (Iowa) Daily Courier.

Mr. CURTIS (at the request of Mr. MARIN of Massachusetts) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted me today may be canceled and that I be granted the same time on next Monday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. CASE of New Jersey (at the request of Mr. SUNDSTROM), on account of illness in family.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 21, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

(Thursday, February 21, 1946)

The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments will hold hearings on surplus property at 10 a. m., Thursday, February 21, 1946, through Friday, February 22, 1946.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Thursday, February 21, 1946)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold hearings on H. R. 3663 at 10:30 a. m. on Thursday, February 21, 1946, in room 446, Old House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1080. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV a letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a joint report prepared by the district engineer, United States Engineer office, Washington, D. C., and the Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, with the accompanying papers and illustrations, in response to an item in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of 1941 and 1942, for the development of a plan to insure an adequate future water supply for the District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 480), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. HOBBS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5504. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 1588). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 5466. A bill to provide for the licensing of marine radiotelegraph operators, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1589). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 5244. A bill to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades; with amendment (Rept. No. 1590). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of VIRGINIA: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 505. Resolution providing for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 307, a joint resolution to authorize the use of naval vessels to determine the effect of atomic weapons upon such vessels; without amendment (Rept. No. 1591). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 513. Resolution

providing for the consideration of H. R. 5356, a bill to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1592). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 5533. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to provide for the return of premiums on war-damage insurance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 5534. A bill to amend chapter VII, title V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to provide that unemployed veterans shall not be disqualified from receiving readjustment allowance during first 60 days after discharge; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 5535. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. 730), as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 5536. A bill relating to the age requirement, as applied to veterans, for the issuance of taxicab permits and driver permits in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. R. 5537. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Susquehanna River at a point between the Borough of Plymouth, in Plymouth Township, and Hanover Township, in the county of Luzerne, and in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina:

H. J. Res. 320. Joint resolution to extend child-care centers until June 30, 1946; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. Con. Res. 128. Concurrent resolution to authorize the printing as a House document of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. Res. 528. Resolution authorizing study and investigation of prefabricated and other types of housing; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. Res. 529. Resolution requesting the Secretary of Navy and the Secretary of War to appoint a joint board to investigate and report on the need for constructing a bridge between San Francisco and Bay Farm Island or a system of dams across San Francisco Bay; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to amendment and extension of the Federal Social Security Act in respect to public assistance, also relating to development of Alaska, and amendment of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, extending benefits to veterans for Alaska homesteads; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Congress of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States supporting the view that the members of the present Congress of the Philippines may hold over until the election of their successors; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, not to ratify any treaty or agreement with the Dominion of Canada or pass any legislation which may provide for the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 5538. A bill for the relief of Mae Maxine Stone; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 5539. A bill for the relief of Andrew M. Halvorson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 5540. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Naka Matsukata Rawsthorne; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PRICE of Florida:

H. R. 5541. A bill for the relief of F. B. Sweat; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAMEY:

H. R. 5542. A bill for the relief of Clarence J. Ludwig; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1601. By Mr. CANFIELD: Senate concurrent resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey memorializing the United States Senate and House of Representatives not to ratify any treaty or agreement with the Dominion of Canada or pass any legislation which may provide for the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1602. By Mr. DONDERO: Petition of citizens of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Michigan, opposing the act of vivisection and demanding immediate action to prohibit such inhuman abuse and indescribable torture by legislation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1063. By Mr. GOODWIN: Petition of executive board, Massachusetts State Federation Women's Clubs, endorsing House bill 3370; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1604. By Mr. HAVENNER: Petition signed by 75 citizens of San Francisco, petitioning Congress to continue the Office of Price Administration beyond June 30; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1605. By Mr. HENRY: Petition of 24 residents of Madison, Wis., expressing their opposition to the proposed legislation for compulsory military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1606. By Mr. MCGREGOR: Petition of C. B. Miller and citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, protesting against any loan to Great Britain; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1607. By Mrs. NORTON: Concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the United States Senate and House of Representatives not to ratify any treaty or agreement with the Dominion of Canada or pass any legislation which may provide for the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

AMENDING SECTION 75 OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

FEBRUARY 20, 1946.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOBBS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 5504]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5504), to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, after consideration, report the same favorably to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The sole purpose of this bill is to extend for a period of 15 months the time within which petitions may be filed under section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act.

In the Seventy-eighth Congress an extension of this law was made for 2 years (Public Law 251, approved March 11, 1944) (H. Rept. No. 1127). At that time certain changes were made in the act as it was amended and extended in 1940 (Public Law 423, 76th Cong., approved March 4, 1940).

The number of cases filed during the fiscal year 1944, extending from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, was 245. Cases terminated during that period were 1,115, and the number pending at the end of the period was 3,251.

Of the 119 cases filed in the fiscal period 1945 in 36 districts 21 were filed in southern California and 18 in North Dakota. In no other district were more than 9 cases filed. Cases terminated during this period were 1,179, and the number pending at the end of the period (June 30, 1945) was 2,191.

In the first half of the current fiscal year, extending from July 1, 1945, to December 31, 1945, only 42 cases were filed. The number of cases terminated was 364 and the number pending at the end of the period was reduced to 1,869.

In the fiscal year 1945, section 75 was used more than any other of the relief sections or chapters except chapter XIII (Wage Earners' Plans).

GENERAL STATEMENT

Section 75 of the National Bankruptcy Act was enacted into law in 1933. It was designed to relieve distressed farmers who were in default in their farm mortgages and to relieve agriculture from the effects of the deflation in land values resulting from the depression. Subsection (s) of the act was enacted in 1934. It permitted a scaling of secured debts and an extension of same by agreement. Failing agreement, it gave to the farmer an absolute stay, the right of retention of the mortgaged property during the stay period, and permission to repurchase the property at an appraised value. By its terms the act expired on March 3, 1938. Subsection (s) of the act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1935, and the law was amended to overcome the objections pointed out in the decision of the case of *Louisville Joint Stock Land Bank v. Radford* (295 U. S. 555). Subsection (s) was reenacted in amended form in the Seventy-fourth Congress. The Supreme Court in the case of *Wright v. Vinton Branch Bank* (300 U. S. 440), decided March 29, 1937, declared the amended subsection (s) to be constitutional. In 1938 the Congress amended the act (1) by providing for the reinstatement of cases arising under the act which had been dismissed on the erroneous assumption or holding that subsection (s) was unconstitutional, and (2) by modifying the provisions of the act affecting the time and the amount of payment of compensation to conciliation commissioners. At the same time Congress extended the act until March 4, 1940.

CASES UNDER THE ACT

From statistics furnished the committee by the Administrative Office of the United States courts, in the fiscal year 1943, extending from July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, 892 cases were filed under section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act, and 1,451 were terminated, and the number of cases pending was reduced from 4,680 at the beginning of the year to 4,121 at the close. Of the 892 cases filed, 471 were filed in the district of North Dakota, and the only other districts in which 20 or more cases were filed were the western district of North Carolina with 20, the eastern district of Missouri with 36, the northern district of California with 21, and the southern district of California with 33.

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, existing law is printed below in roman with matter proposed to be stricken enclosed in black brackets, and new matter shown in italic:

SEC. 75. (a) Every United States district court of bankruptcy shall appoint not more than twenty persons in any one district to be known as "conciliation commissioners". One such commissioner shall be appointed from each division or for the territory served by the city where terms of court are held. The court shall designate the territorial district of each such commissioner. A conciliation commissioner's term of office shall be two years, but he may be removed by the court if his services are no longer needed or for other cause. No individual shall be eligible to appointment as a conciliation commissioner unless he is eligible for appointment as referee and in addition is a resident of the district, familiar with agricultural conditions therein and not engaged in the farm-mortgage business, the business of financing farmers or transactions in agricultural commodities or the business of marketing or dealing in agricultural commodities or of furnishing agricultural supplies. In each judicial district the court may, if it finds it necessary or desirable, appoint a suitable person as a supervising conciliation commissioner. The supervising conciliation commissioner shall have such supervisory functions under this section as the court may by order specify.

75. (b) Upon filing of any petition by a farmer under this section there shall be paid a fee of \$25 to be transmitted to the clerk of the court and covered into the Treasury. The conciliation commissioner shall receive as compensation for his services a fee of \$25 for each case submitted to him, to be paid out of the Treasury when the conciliation commissioner completes the duties assigned to him by the court. A supervising conciliation commissioner shall receive, as compensation for his services, a per diem allowance to be fixed by the court, in an amount not in excess of \$10 per day, together with subsistence and travel expenses in accordance with the law applicable to officers of the Department of Justice. Such compensation and expenses shall be paid out of the Treasury. If the creditors at any time desire supervision over the farming operations of a farmer, the cost of such supervision shall be borne by such creditors or by the farmer, as may be agreed upon by them, but in no instance shall the farmer be required to pay more than one-half of the cost of such supervision. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent a conciliation commissioner who supervises such farming operations from receiving such compensation therefor as may be so agreed upon. No fees, costs, or other charges shall be charged or taxed to any farmer or his creditors by any conciliation commissioner or with respect to any proceeding under this section, except as hereinbefore in this section provided. The conciliation commissioner may accept and avail himself of office space, equipment, and assistance furnished him by other Federal officials, or by any State, county, or other public officials. The Supreme Court is authorized to make such general orders as it may find necessary properly to govern the administration of the office of conciliation commissioner and proceedings under this section; but any district court of the United States may, for good cause shown and in the interests of justice, permit any such general order to be waived.

75. (c) At any time prior to **March 4, 1946** *June 4, 1947*, a petition may be filed by any farmer, stating that the farmer is insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature, and that it is desirable to effect a composition or an extension of time to pay his debts. The petition or answer of the farmer shall be accompanied by his schedules. The petition and answer shall be filed with the court, but shall, on request of the farmer or creditor, be received by the conciliation commissioner for the county in which the farmer resides and promptly transmitted by him to the clerk of the court for filing. If any such petition is filed, an order of adjudication shall not be entered except as provided hereinafter in this section.



House Calendar No. 301

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5504

[Report No. 1588]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 18, 1946

Mr. LEMKE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

FEBRUARY 20, 1946

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 75 (c) (U. S. C., title 11, sec. 203) of the Act
4 of July 1, 1898, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform
5 system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", as
6 amended, be and is amended to read as follows:

7 “(c) At any time prior to June 4, 1947, a petition
8 may be filed by any farmer, stating that the farmer is insol-
9 vent or unable to meet his debts as they mature and that it is

1 desirable to effect a composition or an extension of time to
2 pay his debts. The petition or answer of the farmer shall be
3 accompanied by his schedules. The petition and answer
4 shall be filed with the court, but shall, on request of the
5 farmer or creditor, be received by the conciliation commis-
6 sioner for the county in which the farmer resides and
7 promptly transmitted by him to the clerk of the court for
8 filing. If any such petition is filed, an order of adjudication
9 shall not be entered except as provided hereinafter in this
10 section.”

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5504

[Report No. 1588]

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

By Mr. LEMKE

FEBRUARY 18, 1946

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

FEBRUARY 20, 1946

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-2nd, No. 35*

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
(Issued March 1, 1946, for actions of Thursday, February 28, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....3	Farm program.....13	Property, surplus.....12
Banking and currency.....4	Food subsidies.....8	Rice shortage.....5
Bankruptcy.....2	Housing.....1,7	Small business.....6
Dairy industry.....11	Labor.....11	Transportation.....9
	Price control.....10	

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated Patman housing bill, which provides for price control and subsidies. House passed bill to continue Farm Bankruptcy Act. House Rules Committee reported resolution to waive points of order on agricultural appropriation bill. Rep. Larcade inserted rice-company letter urging release of rice and stating that control of shipments, as suggested by Secretary Anderson, would not remedy situation.

HOUSE

1. HOUSING. Continued debate on H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill, which authorizes price control and subsidies (pp. 1799-1823). Agreed, 145-88, to the committee amendment terminating the bill on June 30, 1947, rather than on December 31, 1947 (pp. 1799-1806). Rejected, 29-143, a motion by Rep. Rankin, Miss., to strike out the enacting clause (pp. 1810-12).
2. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Passed without amendment H. R. 5504, to continue the Farm Bankruptcy Act for 15 months (p. 1824).
3. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 536, waiving points of order on this bill, H. R. 5605 (H. Rept. 1673, Feb. 27)(p. 1790).

BILLS INTRODUCED

4. BANKING. H. R. 5630, by Rep. Hays, Ark., "to amend section 5155 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the establishment of branches by national banking associations." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 1826.)
H. R. 5581, by Rep. Bunker, Nev., to repeal provisions of the Internal Revenue Code imposing a tax upon transfers of any interest in silver bullion. To Ways and Means Committee. (Feb. 25.)
H. R. 5582, by Rep. Bunker, to remove maximum prices on foreign and domestic silver. To Banking and Currency Committee. (Feb. 25.)
H. R. 5585, by Rep. Bunker, to fix the weight of gold and silver, etc. To Coinage, Weights, and Measures Committee. (Feb. 25.)

*Digest 32 should have been numbered 32-33, and Digest 33 should have been numbered 34.

5. RICE SHORTAGE. Rep. Larcade, La., inserted a La. State Rice Milling Co. letter urging that more rice be released for home consumption rather than export it for relief purposes when other foods might well be substituted (pp. A1083-4).
6. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., citing statistics to show that small business has not fared badly in recent years as evidenced by the decrease in bankruptcies (p. A1084).
7. HOUSING. Speech in the House by Rep. Sabath, Ill., favoring the Patman housing bill, H. R. 4761, with an amendment to place price ceilings on existing houses (pp. A1086-7).
Rep. Gavin, Pa., inserted an Oil City (Pa.) Derrick editorial calling the Wyatt housing plan "merely one of lip service", and urging that private industry be given a free hand to remedy the housing shortage (p. A1095).
Rep. Shafer, Mich., inserted Dr. Willford I. King's statement criticizing the Wyatt housing plan (pp. A1097-8).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Auchincloss, N. J., opposing the Patman housing bill, H. R. 4761 (pp. A1100-1).
8. FOOD SUBSIDIES. Rep. Wasielewski, Wis., inserted a Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal editorial opposing the continuing of food subsidies (p. A1097).
9. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Wasielewski, Wis., inserted his statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee supporting this project (pp. A1098-9).
10. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Tibbott, Pa., inserted a Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat editorial criticizing the OPA's record in expediting price appeals (p. A1101).
Rep. Stevenson, Wis., inserted a Wis. Retail Lumbermen's Assn. protest against OPA policy on lumber prices (pp. A1089-90).
Rep. Outland, Calif., inserted a citizens' petition urging the retention of the OPA (pp. A1096-7).
11. DAIRY INDUSTRY; LABOR. Rep. Rizley, Okla., inserted newspaper articles which report the case of a Conn. dairy's going out of business because of labor union demands (pp. A1101-2).
12. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Stewart, Okla., inserted a constituent's letter criticizing the administration of the Surplus Property Act (pp. A1093-4).
13. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Forend, R. I., inserted the transcript of a round-table conference of the Southern New England Farm and Home Show at which the farm program and agricultural problems of that region were discussed (pp. A1102-4).

oOo

COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Mar. 1: S. Agriculture, cotton; S. Foreign Relations, St. Lawrence waterway; S. Atomic Energy (ex.); H. Appropriations, deficiency (ex.); H. Banking and Currency, OPA extension; H. Expenditures, surplus property (Royall); H. Insular Affairs, Philippine rehabilitation (McNutt); H. Ways and Means, social security; H. Post-War Planning (ex.).

oOo

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

Mr. MONRONEY. I believe that is correct.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. That was at a time when the country was demanding and needing oil.

Mr. MONRONEY. And at this time the country is demanding extra production of construction materials.

Mr. GAVIN. That may be, but the war is over. Let us pay the bill as we go along now. We could not get any relief in the form of an increased price in oil at that time, I may say to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], and it was necessary from the economic standpoint that we get some incentive help or that particular field I represent would have gone out of the picture and would not have produced any oil.

Mr. PATMAN. I agree with the gentleman on that, but this is just as much of an emergency.

Mr. GAVIN. But we ought to pay the bill now, not 2 years from now. We should pay it as we go along.

Mr. GILLESPIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. GILLESPIE. The gentleman mentioned that the cost of housing has gone up 60 percent.

Mr. MONRONEY. That is the information I have.

Mr. GILLESPIE. A good deal more than half of the 60 percent is in additional wages, is it not?

Mr. MONRONEY. There is some of that in additional wages, but there is a tremendous additional cost in materials, I may add.

Mr. GILLESPIE. That is wages, too, is it not?

Mr. MONRONEY. Materials?

Mr. GILLESPIE. Materials and wages.

Mr. MONRONEY. Perhaps, but there were some pretty good profits and some charge-offs, too.

Mr. Chairman, I have a statement which should interest the committee. The main part of this bill provides for a housing expediter to channel and give priority to veterans in housing. If the Members of the House are not in favor of giving those priorities to the veterans they ought to vote against this bill. But 90 percent of the Members of the House want the veterans to have priorities. They want these veterans to have priorities, so it is necessary to set up a production expediter.

It has been charged that Wilson Wyatt never drove a straight nail in his life or does not know how to saw a 2 by 4 and is not an experienced construction man. I would like to say to the people who have urged this position that he is not an experienced construction man; that intimate knowledge is not necessarily a prerequisite. The best job that has been done by an expediter during my years in Congress was done by Mr. Bill Jeffers in connection with the synthetic-rubber program, and I do not believe he ever made a pound of synthetic rubber in his life before he became a production expediter.

Going to this matter of breaking production bottlenecks that are caused by price limitations—and that has been about 90 percent of the criticism on the Republican side of the aisle—we are asking for an expediter who can break those price bottlenecks and give you a flow of material.

The other feature that I see as important on production subsidies is to bring in not just enough materials to enable us to build about three or four hundred thousand units per year for the veterans but to bring an ocean of materials that will enable us to build a million houses a year for the veterans.

This program has been charged with being communistic and socialistic and harebrained.

I would like to read a statement I received just a few minutes ago from Mr. Wilson Wyatt, who has just finished attending the National Association of Home Builders at Chicago. I am sure you men on the Republican side of the aisle know who they are. They are the biggest representative group of private-home builders in the country.

This is from Mr. Wyatt:

The National Association of Home Builders in Chicago endorses the following provisions of the Wyatt program without qualification:

(1) Legislation designed to carry out in full the premium-payment program through amendment to the Patman bill.

That is the so-called subsidy provision of \$600,000,000 that I intend to offer when the bill is read for amendment.

(2) Legislation relating to title VI of the National Housing Act through amendment to the Patman bill.

That amendment will be offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] and put into this bill when the bill is read for amendment.

(3) Extension of the priorities time limit to June 30, 1947, as reported by the committee in the Patman bill.

(4) The powers to be vested by legislation in a housing expediter now embraced in the Executive order by the President and to be offered as an amendment to the Patman bill and also to be offered by Mr. Wolcott in his substitute.

Those are the amendments that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] and I intend to offer, and I believe the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott] intends to offer a portion of this; that is, embracing in the authority of the housing expediter the same powers that are now given in the Executive order.

So you can see with all the criticism, with all the words of tirade that have been directed against this bill, almost every single item in the bill with the exception of ceilings on newly constructed houses, which are not mentioned here in their endorsement, is provided for in the endorsement. The National Association of Home Builders is composed of the men that we must look to to carry out the major part of this gigantic housing program.

I think it is very significant that the men who know what the material situation is, who know their own inability to find and get the added supplies of material that we must have if we are going to build a million houses a year, come out

and flat-footedly advocate the production incentive program that is offered by Mr. Wyatt and that I will offer as an amendment when the bill is read.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. Who gets the subsidy?

Mr. MONRONEY. The subsidy goes to the small producers who find themselves unable to continue the production of critical supplies of building material either through present price ceilings or through competitive ceilings that might be in existence after price control is out.

Mr. CHURCH. Will the men who passed this resolution get the benefit of that subsidy?

Mr. MONRONEY. No, they get the benefit of the additional supply of materials becoming available, which they, as builders, know does not exist today. They are anxious to work. They have their plans made, but they see across this land of ours submarginal producers that are frozen out of production because they cannot quite produce at the same price at which a big manufacturer can bring out a product and make a substantial profit.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4761) to amend the National Housing Act by adding thereto a new title relating to the prevention of speculation and excessive profits in the sale of housing and to insure the availability of real estate for housing purposes at fair and reasonable prices, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 530, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper excerpt.

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include some excerpts.

Mr. GAVIN and Mr. WOLCOTT asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Post on Mount Vernon.

Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from Science.

Mr. GORDON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter he had received from the Industrial Society of Polish Mechanics, Group 3.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Patents be permitted to file a supplemental report on the bill H. R. 5311, in order to comply with the Ramseyer rule.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 5504) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. HOBBS. This is simply an extension for 15 months of the so-called Lemke Act. It has the unanimous endorsement of the Committee on the Judiciary, and I have spoken to the ranking members of our subcommittee.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 75 (c) (U. S. C., title 11, sec. 203) of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended, be and is amended to read as follows:

"(c) At any time prior to June 4, 1947, a petition may be filed by any farmer, stating that the farmer is insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature and that it is desirable to effect a composition or an extension of time to pay his debts. The petition or answer of the farmer shall be accompanied by his schedules. The petition and answer shall be filed with the court, but shall, on request of the farmer or creditor, be received by the conciliation commissioner for the county in which the farmer resides and promptly transmitted by him to the clerk of the court for filing. If any such petition is filed, an order of adjudication shall not be entered except as provided hereinafter in this section."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 537) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the remainder of the Seventy-ninth Congress the Committee on Appropriations shall be composed of 45 Members.

The resolution was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] is recognized for 20 minutes.

EXEMPTION FROM ANTITRUST LAWS OF ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS OF MUTUAL NEWS-GATHERING COOPERATIVES

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, on November 13, 1945, I introduced H. R. 4665, a bill "to amend the act of July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman Antitrust Act, as amended, so as to exempt therefrom the activities and operations of mutual news-gathering cooperatives."

If the provisions of H. R. 4665 should be enacted into law, it would mean, practically speaking, that the Congress proposes to veto the split decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Associated Press against the United States of America, a decision, by the way, which Justice Roberts designated as "Government by injunction with a vengeance."

The passage of H. R. 4665 would also clarify the status of the AP and the mutual news-gathering agencies such as the UP and the INS insofar as the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act are concerned. The bill is designed to carry out the clear intent of Congress when it passed the Sherman Antitrust Act, for neither in the debate on the Sherman antitrust bill, nor in the committee report that accompanied the bill, nor yet even in the printed report of the committee hearings on the bill, can be found even a slight indication that the Congress intended the act to apply to the AP or any other mutual news-gathering agency. In fact, I go so far as to say that not one Member of Congress who voted for the Sherman Antitrust Act even dreamed that the provisions of that act would someday be applied to our mutual news-gathering agencies. Yet, in an opinion of the Supreme Court, handed down by Mr. Justice Black on June 18, 1945, it was declared that the AP did come within the provisions of the Sherman Act; that the AP was subject to the provisions of that act; and that the AP must cease and desist from its practices, which the Court considers monopolistic.

In this connection it is interesting and very significant to note one statement Justice Murphy made in his dissenting opinion. I quote:

As I view the situation, the members of the Associated Press were entirely within their legal rights in forming a cooperative organization with facilities for the collection and exchange of news and in limiting the membership therein. Members of an incorporated society, as a general rule, may extend the privilege of membership or withhold it on such terms as they see fit. And if exclusive access to these facilities and reports gave the members of the Associated Press a competitive advantage over business rivals who were not members, that alone would not make the advantage unlawful. In restricting the admission of business rivals they were merely trying to preserve for themselves an advantage that had accrued to them from the exercise of business sagacity and foresight. Such an advantage, as I see it, is not a violation of the Sherman Act. Nor does this advantage require the Associated Press to share

its products with competitors. Such a doctrine would discourage competitive enterprise and would carry the anti-trust laws to absurd lengths.

Mr. Justice Roberts, in calling attention to the inconsistencies and absurdities contained in the majority report, used these words:

I am unable to determine on which * * * grounds the judgment of illegality is rested. The court's opinion blends and mingles statements of fact, inferences and conclusions, and quotations from prior opinions wrested from their setting and context, in such fashion that I find it impossible to deduce more than that orderly analysis and discussion of facts relevant to any one of the possible methods of violation of the Sherman Act is avoided, in the view that separate consideration would disclose a lack of support for any finding of specific wrongdoing.

Mr. Justice Roberts, with his keen analytical mind, insisted that the real question before the Court in the case was:

Are the members of the AP acting together with the purpose of destroying competition?

In answering that question he said:

I have not discovered any allegation in the complaint to that effect. The court below has not made any such finding.

Justice Roberts in his dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Justice Stone, made a careful analysis of the majority opinion of the Court. In that analysis he uses the following illustration which reduces the opinion to an absurdity:

It is said in the opinion that the bylaws, as obstacles to membership, tend to make it difficult to obtain news furnished by AP or its members and that it is apparent that the exclusive right which AP members have gives many newspapers a competitive advantage over their rivals. But the events of life are open to all who inquire. There is no dearth of those willing to inquire and report those events, for proper compensation. Thus the court must here be holding that if a concern gathers from the air, from the sunlight, or from the waters of the sea, by its effort and ingenuity, something that others have not garnered, it must make the results of its activity open to all, for if it sells to some and not to others the former will have a competitive advantage.

Then Justice Roberts asks:

Have AP and its members intended, or attempted, to monopolize a branch of trade? As I have already pointed out, the events happening in the world are as open to all men as the air or the sunlight. The only agency required to report them is a human being who will inquire. Surely the supply of reporters is not less difficult to monopolize than the events to be reported. * * *

Have the defendants created an organization of such proportions as in fact to monopolize any part of trade or commerce? In answering the inquiry I need do little more than refer to the facts already summarized * * * I cannot perceive how, if AP falls within the denunciation of the statute, UP and INS do not equally, and by the same test. No significant feature of the practices of the one is absent in those of the others.

Justice Roberts concludes his caustic analysis of the opinion as follows:

Suffice it to say that it is a novel application of the Sherman Act to treat it as legislation converting an organization, which neither restrains trade nor monopolizes it, nor holds itself out to serve the public gen-

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 5504

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled “An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States”, approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 75 (c) (U. S. C., title 11, sec. 203) of the Act
4 of July 1, 1898, entitled “An Act to establish a uniform
5 system of bankruptcy throughout the United States”, as
6 amended, be and is amended to read as follows:

7 “(c) At any time prior to June 4, 1947, a petition
8 may be filed by any farmer, stating that the farmer is insol-
9 vent or unable to meet his debts as they mature and that it is

1 desirable to effect a composition or an extension of time to
2 pay his debts. The petition or answer of the farmer shall be
3 accompanied by his schedules. The petition and answer
4 shall be filed with the court, but shall, on request of the
5 farmer or creditor, be received by the conciliation commis-
6 sioner for the county in which the farmer resides and
7 promptly transmitted by him to the clerk of the court for
8 filing. If any such petition is filed, an order of adjudication
9 shall not be entered except as provided hereinafter in this
10 section.”

Passed the House of Representatives February 28, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

MARCH 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 6, 1946, for actions of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

(For staff of the Department only)

CONTENTS

Accounting.....29	Fisheries.....7	Nomination.....14
Adjourned.....27	Flood control.....28	Parking facilities.....11
Appropriations.....1	Food shortage.....15	Personnel.....25
Assistant Secretaries....12	Forestry.....6,19	Post-war planning.....4
Bankruptcy, farm.....16	Grazing.....20	Price control...6,8,9,13,22
Buildings & grounds.....11	Housing.....2,31	Property, surplus.....3
Congressional reorgan- ization.....17	Labor, farm.....26	Public debt.....10
Constitutional amendment.24	Lands, public.....5	Reclamation.....21
Electrification.....18	Minerals.....23	Regional authority.....22
	Minimum wage.....26	Transportation.....30

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to continue Farm Bankruptcy Act. House passed urgent deficiency. House debated Patman housing bill. House Post-war Planning Committee submitted report. Senate confirmed Krug as Interior Secretary.

HOUSE

1. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 5671, which was reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1678)(pp. 1964-9). The bill includes \$3,350,000 (Budget estimate was \$3,483,000) for fighting forest fires, and a limited indefinite appropriation for BE&PQ for Federal Employees Pay Act costs (to be deducted from the appropriations to be included in the second deficiency appropriation bill later). The committee report states that the forest-fire item "later may be supplemented should it prove to be inadequate."
2. HOUSING. Continued debate on H. R. 4761, the Patman housing bill (pp. 1980-2003).
3. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Sikes, Fla., criticized administration of surplus-property disposal (pp. 2004-5).
4. POST-WAR PLANNING. The Special (Colmer) Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning submitted a report (H. Rept. 1677)(p. 2007).
5. HOMESTEADS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5271, to amend the act allowing credit in connection with homestead entries for service in the armed forces, so as to provide that no person shall be disqualified because of not having reached the age of 21 (H. Rept. 1681)(p. 2007).
6. LUMBER PRICES. Received a petition from G. S. Parker Lumber Co., Tex., opposing ceiling prices on lumber (p. 2008).

7. FISH IMPORTS. Received a petition from the New Bedford, Mass., Council favoring legislation to limit importation of frozen fish (p. 2008).
8. PRICE CONTROL. Received a petition from the Producers Grain Corp. favoring extension of OPA for 1 year from June 30, 1946 (p. 2008).

SENATE

9. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., criticized OPA, stating that "nonproduction is the greatest breeder of inflation" (pp. 1944-6).
10. PUBLIC DEBT. Sen. Ellender, La., inserted a table showing the population and public debt of various countries (pp. 1946-52).
11. PARKING FACILITIES. Passed as reported H. R. 4283, which requires that parking facilities shall be provided in the erection of new Federal office buildings in D. C., and that reports shall be made to Congress on parking facilities for existing buildings, together with recommendations (pp. 1955-6).
12. LABOR DEPARTMENT SECRETARIAT. Passed without amendment S. 1298, to establish the positions of Under Secretary of Labor and three Assistant Secretaries, and to abolish the present positions of First and Second Assistants (pp. 1956-7).
13. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Willis, Ind., spoke in favor of self-pricing by manufacturers subject to OPA review, prices based on actual costs, elimination of price control in certain areas, and prohibition against such a "squeeze" on profits that production is deterred (pp. 1959-60).
14. NOMINATION. Unanimously confirmed the nomination of Julius A. Krug to be Secretary of the Interior (p. 1962).
15. FOOD CRISIS. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted former President Hoover's telegram to the Secretary outlining a plan to conserve food in order that enough may be sent to Europe to prevent starvation there (p. 1939).
16. FARM BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H.R. 5504, to continue Farm Bankruptcy Act for 15 months (S.Rept. 1014 (p. 1939)).
17. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Received the report of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress (for details see Digest 37) (S.Rept. 1011) (p. 1931).
18. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Miss. Legislature resolution urging Congress to direct the TVA to make available to the rural sections of Lauderdale County electric power through the Miss. REA (p. 1935).
Received from the Interior Department a report of the Bonneville Administrator covering the transmission and sale of electric power, 1945. To the Commerce Committee. (p. 1934).
19. FORESTRY. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the Forest Service (p. 1934).
20. GRAZING. Received a Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Assn. resolution favoring the consolidation of the Forest Service and the Grazing Service in a single department of the Government (p. 1935).
21. RECLAMATION. Received a Grafton N. Dak. resolution favoring an appropriation.

sympathy strikes, or general strikes be outlawed.

(4) That unions be compelled to incorporate and register with Securities and Exchange Commission as advocated by Senator HARRY F. BYRD, and others.

(5) That unions be prohibited from interfering with, or causing the violation or compromise of the conscience and religious conviction of workers.

(6) That it be illegal for unions or union sympathizers to interfere in any manner whatsoever with workers who do not wish to strike but prefer to keep on working, or to attempt to prevent the entrance of anyone to a struck plant.

(7) That mass picketing be prohibited.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. H. GARMAN,
Secretary, the American Council of
Christian Churches (Representing
14 Protestant Denominations).

THE FOOD CRISIS—TELEGRAM FROM
HON. HERBERT HOOVER

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, former President Herbert Hoover has sent an important telegram to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson on the food crisis. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOOVER LETTER TO ANDERSON ON FOOD CRISIS

I have your message, and I would like to be of help in any question of starving peoples.

I recently issued a statement supporting President Truman's call for conservation of food on the assumption that desperate need had been established.

On thinking the matter over, I do not believe the suggested general committee organization outside of the Government, though helpful would cover the whole emergency.

I recommended to the President last May that all control of food, scattered over different Government agencies, should be lodged in you as food administrator, because that office is inseparable from the Secretaryship of Agriculture. I am advised that was not done. It should be done now.

In any event only an official of Cabinet rank and an existing organization can create and direct the quick campaign that is needed now because shipments from the United States after the end of June will be of no avail in this famine and it is thus already very late to start.

In order that there be no delay in giving you the advice you request, I suggest steps in voluntary organization as follows:

The first step is for you as food administrator to be given complete authority over elimination of waste and unnecessary consumption, hoarding, substitution of foods, and control of exports and imports.

The second step in order to gear your organization is to determine:

- (a) World need.
- (b) World surpluses.
- (c) Possible American surpluses.
- (d) What kind of food in all cases.
- (e) How much of each kind of food you can and should export from the United States without injury to public health.

I cannot adequately advise on this phase as it would require exhaustive investigations at home and abroad, and I assume you already have such information.

The third step is to constitute the State directors of the Department of Agriculture as State food administrators, and the county agents as county food administrators.

The fourth step is for you to ask each of the food trade associations, such as hotels, restaurants, bakers, packers, millers, etc., to appoint emergency famine committees under some respected leader, they together with the experts of the Department of Agriculture, to work out ways and methods of voluntary action in each of their trades to save waste, unnecessary use, to devise substitutes, and to secure the adherence of the members of the trades to this voluntary program.

The fifth step is to prepare a simple program for housewives which will eliminate waste, save unnecessary consumption and make use of substitutes. This should be a voluntary program. Your State and county food administrators should organize the women in their localities and see that food trades are fully organized also.

All this can be done by the present Government agencies without adding to personnel and does not require the setting up of separate organizations. It seems to me that if the situation is urgent, as I believe it is, then this is the only course to pursue in order to get quick and effective results.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 5504. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1014).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

S. 1856. A bill to reserve for the use of the United States all deposits of fissionable materials contained in the public lands; without amendment (Rept. No. 1015).

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION RELATING TO EQUAL RIGHTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably without amendment the joint

resolution (S. J. Res. 61) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women, and I submit a report (No. 1013) thereon.

I also submit the minority views of the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] on the joint resolution.

INVESTIGATION OF WAR CONTRACTS AND DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 236), and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 129, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session (providing for a study and investigation with respect to war contracts, the termination of war contracts, the disposal of surplus Government property, and related problems), agreed to June 29, 1945, is hereby increased by \$48,300.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY COMMITTEES WHO ARE NOT FULL-TIME SENATE OR COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate reports for the month of February 1946, from the chairmen of certain committees in response to Senate Resolution 319 (78th Cong.), relative to persons employed by committees who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SURPLUS PROPERTY,
February 27, 1946.

HON. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Pursuant to Senate Resolution 318, I am transmitting herewith a list of employees of the Surplus Property Subcommittee (S. Res. 129) of the Senate Military Affairs Committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate. Included with this list is the name and address of each such employee, the name and address of the department paying the salary of such employee, and the annual rate of compensation for such employee.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Surplus Property
Subcommittee.

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Kurt Borchardt.....	6007 34th Pl. NW., Washington, D. C.....	Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D. C.....	\$7,240
Hilda Hamilton.....	705 18th St. NW., Washington, D. C.....	do.....	2,890
Lillian Kovars.....	1830 R St. NW., Washington, D. C.....	Navy Department, Washington, D. C.....	2,100

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

MARCH 4, 1946.

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of February 1946, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Fred R. Miller	7535 17th St. NW	Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C.	\$5,810
Bertha M. Heck	1631 Euclid St. NW	do.	2,166

Both assigned to work of permanent Subcommittee on Veterans' Legislation. Room 310-A, extension 1224.

WALTER F. GEORGE, *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

FEBRUARY 28, 1946.

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of February 1946, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Capt. James A. Saunders, U. S. Navy (retired).	4105 Oliver St., Chevy Chase, Md.	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.	\$6,000
Chief Yeoman Herbert S. Atkinson (Pa.), U. S. Naval Reserve.	2405 Pennington Rd., Trenton, N. J.	do.	1,739
Yeoman First Class John M. Flannery, U. S. Naval Reserve.	17 Livingston St., Binghamton, N. Y.	do.	1,436

DAVID I. WALSH, *Chairman*.

SENATE NAVY LIAISON OFFICE ROOM 461, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

FEBRUARY 28, 1946.

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of February 1946, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Lt. Comdr. Frederick A. McLaughlin, U. S. Naval Reserve.	317 Lynn Dr., Chevy Chase, Md.	Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.	\$3,000
Lt. Comdr. Joseph G. Feeney, U. S. Naval Reserve.	2745 29th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	do.	3,150
Commander H. J. Harris, U. S. Naval Reserve.	2008 Fort Davis St. SE., Apartment 102, Washington, D. C.	do.	3,500
Charlotte L. Wilson, seaman first class, U. S. Naval Reserve.	WAVE Quarters D, Washington, D. C.	do.	742
Evelyn R. Frank, yeoman second class, U. S. Naval Reserve.	WAVE Quarters E, Washington, D. C.	do.	1,152
Mary Ruth Sterk, yeoman second class, U. S. Naval Reserve.	do.	do.	1,152

The above employees are representatives of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, to assist Senators on naval personnel matters.

DAVID I. WALSH.

EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

MARCH 1, 1946.

names of persons employed by the committee who are not full-time employees of the Senate or of the committee for the month of February 1946, in compliance with the terms

of Senate Resolution 319, agreed to August 23, 1944:

To the Senate:

The above-mentioned committee hereby submits the following report showing the

Name of individual	Address	Name and address of department or organization by whom paid	Annual rate of compensation
Joseph P. McMurray	120 C St. NE., Washington, D. C.	Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.	\$6,230
John W. Nelson	2745 29th St. NW., Washington, D. C.	do.	5,600

JAMES E. MURRAY, *Chairman*.

Calendar No. 1020

79TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 1014

AMENDING AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM
SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES,"
APPROVED JULY 1, 1898, AND ACTS AMENDATORY THEREOF
AND SUPPLEMENTARY THERETO

MARCH 5, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5504]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5504), to amend an act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, having considered the same, report favorably thereon to the Senate, with an amendment, and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment recommended by the committee is as follows:

In line 7 on page 1, strike out "1947" and insert "1946".

The sole purpose of this bill is to extend the time within which petitions may be filed under section 75 of the Bankruptcy Act.

The bill as it passed the House extended this period for 15 months. The effect of the amendment recommended by the Senate committee is to make the extension for a period of only 3 months.



★

Calendar No. 1020

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 5504

[Report No. 1014]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

MARCH 5, 1946

Reported by Mr. McCARRAN, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 75 (c) (U. S. C., title 11, sec. 203) of the Act
4 of July 1, 1898, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform
5 system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", as
6 amended, be and is amended to read as follows:

7 "(c) At any time prior to June 4, ~~1947~~ 1946, a peti-
8 tion may be filed by any farmer, stating that the farmer is

1 insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature and
2 that it is desirable to effect a composition or an extension of
3 time to pay his debts. The petition or answer of the farmer
4 shall be accompanied by his schedules. The petition and
5 answer shall be filed with the court, but shall, on request of
6 the farmer or creditor, be received by the conciliation com-
7 missioner for the county in which the farmer resides and
8 promptly transmitted by him to the clerk of the court for
9 filing. If any such petition is filed, an order of adjudication
10 shall not be entered except as provided hereinafter in this
11 section.”

Passed the House of Representatives February 28, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

[Report No. 1014]

AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

MARCH 1 (legislative day, JANUARY 18), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary

MARCH 5, 1946

Reported with an amendment

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 15, 1946
For actions of Apr. 12 & 13, 1946
79th-2nd, Nos. 67 & 68

CONTENTS

Accounting.....27	Housing.....19, 47	Relief, foreign.....47
Adjournment.....21	Inflation.....43, 45	Research.....5, 7
Animal industry.....7	Labor, farm.....35, 52	Selective service.....1, 22
Bankruptcy.....10	Lands, grazing.....15	Soil conservation.....23, 28
Dairy industry.....44, 53	Library.....4, 33	Subsidies.....3, 44
Education.....5	Livestock and meat.....3, 39	Sugar.....17, 40
Exports.....11	Loans, farm.....9	Trade, foreign.....38
Flag.....8	Parity prices.....45, 52	Transportation.....13, 34, 46
Flood control.....32	Personnel.....2, 14, 29	Veterans.....12, 29, 31, 47
Foreign relations.....2, 17	Price control.....18, 23, 24, 44, 53	Wages.....40
Forestry.....15, 48	Property, surplus.....12, 16, 23, 31, 42, 51	Water pollution.....26
Grains.....6, 13, 25, 36, 49, 50	Rehabilitation, rural.....9	Wildlife.....20, 30

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated selective-service extension. House Agriculture Committee submitted resolution asking abolition of meat subsidies. Senate passed bill to transfer fur-animal research from Interior to Agriculture. Senate passed Bankhead bill to provide basic authority for rural-rehabilitation program and liberalize various farm-tenancy provisions. Senate passed bill to extend Farm Bankruptcy Act until June 4, 1946. Senate passed Philippine trade bill; debate includes discussion of sugar quotas and production. Senate committee reported bill to give present forest-grazing permittees permanent rights. Senate passed bill to broaden veterans' preference for surplus property.

HOUSE - April 12

1. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Began debate on H. R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 3654-95).
2. FOREIGN SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 5244, to authorize appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades (pp. 3695-6).
3. MEAT SUBSIDIES. Chairman Flannagan of the Agriculture Committee inserted a resolution "unanimously adopted by the Committee...recommending the abolition of meat subsidies" (pp. 3696-8).
4. LIBRARY REPORT. Received the annual report of the Library of Congress (p. 3698).
5. U. N. EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 305, to provide for U. S. participation in this Organization (H. Rept. 1927) (p. 3698).
6. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a petition from Brooklyn residents opposing curtailment of grain use for beer (p. 3699).

SENATE - April 12

7. FUR-ANIMAL RESEARCH. Passed with amendment (to correct a typographical error) H. R. 2115, to transfer from Interior to Agriculture the research on fur-bearing animals (pp. 3627-8). A companion bill, S. 566, was indefinitely postponed.

8. BILL OF RIGHTS DAY. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 273, requesting the President to designate Dec. 15, 1946, as Bill of Rights Day (p. 3627). S. J. Res. 86 a companion measure, was indefinitely postponed.
9. RURAL REHABILITATION; FARM TENANCY. Passed without amendment S. 1507, to provide basic authority for the rural-rehabilitation program and make various amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (pp. 3628-9). For provisions of the bill see Digest 186 (1945).
10. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Passed H. R. 5504, to continue the Farm Bankruptcy Act, with a committee amendment to continue the Act until June 4, 1946, rather than June 4, 1947 (pp. 3621, 3631).
11. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 1980, to continue the act providing for control of exports of items necessary for defense purposes (pp. 3632-3).
12. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 1757, to broaden the scope and raise the rank of veterans' preference provided for in the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (pp. 3634-5).
13. TRANSPORTATION. Discussed and, at the request of Sen. Aiken, Vt., passed over H. R. 5316, to repeal the law permitting Canadian vessels to transport iron ore between U. S. ports on the Great Lakes in order to provide more shipping for grain (p. 3636).
14. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT. Passed as reported S. 1325, to amend this Act by extending it to foreign-service and certain other officers, dollar-a-year personnel and others rendering personal services to the Government for nominal compensation or without compensation, etc.; making the benefits provided by the Act the exclusive remedy against the U. S. for injury or death of its civilian personnel; preventing payment by the U. S. of dual benefits for the same injury or death where a right to benefits under more than one Federal statute arises out of the same service; establishing "proper basis" for the computation of pay in making compensation awards (pp. 3637-8).
15. FORESTRY; GRAZING LANDS. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported with amendments S. 33, to confer upon present users of national-forest range or purchasers from users an exclusive and perpetual right to grazing permits, to define kind of property commensurate with and prerequisite to permitted use of range, and to provide for advisory boards in connection with use of range (S. Rept. 1176) (p. 3602).
16. SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSAL. Passed with amendment S. 1636, to amend the Surplus Property Act so as to designate the State Department as disposal agency for surplus property outside the U.S. (pp. 3624-5).
17. PHILIPPINE TRADE RELATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 5856, to provide for trade relations between the U.S. and the Philippines (pp. 3602, 3605-12). During the debate Sens. Walsh (Mass.), Ellender (La.) and others discussed sugar quotas and sugar production in the U.S. (pp. 3607-10).
18. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Mitchell, Wash., inserted an Ephrata (Wash.) C of C resolution favoring continuation of OPA (p. 3602).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Wichita (Kans.) businessmen's telegram opposing continuation of OPA (p. 3602).

experiment could supply that knowledge. Consequently, the Navy began months ago to plan those atomic bomb test—the first of which is scheduled to be held at Bikini—with practically all elements of the armed forces participating. Such was the inception of those tests which have been carefully arranged with the following primary objectives:

They seek to learn what happens to ships of all types, at various distances, at sea or in port, when atomic bombs are detonated over, on, and under the sea. The Navy needs to know the crushing effect on structures caused by the air blast. It needs to know the effect of heat on those structures, on ammunition and other inflammables in the ships, and the effect upon life itself. We need to know much more of the effect upon life of radioactivity, whether in the form of direct emanations or from spray and rain contaminated by gamma rays from such explosions. The Navy needs to know the effect of ocean waves caused by such explosions, particularly if on or near the surface of the sea. Also, it needs to determine the effect of underwater shock in ripping off and throwing the interior fittings about ships. Lastly, Mr. President, there is the effect of underwater pressures with regard to rupturing the hulls of the ships.

Those were the primary objectives when the plans for the tests began, and they constitute the principal things which the Navy needs to know. However, during the vast amount of planning for the first two tests—one of which is to be an explosion in the air and the other to be on or near the surface of the water—it has been found possible also to obtain a great deal of additional information which is still lacking and which should be obtained.

In the first place, the Army also wishes to obtain data for its own purposes as to the effects of an atomic bomb upon a wide variety of ground weapons and equipment. Then, too, there is the effect upon aircraft, both while air-borne and on the ground. All of that is needed so that all concerned may know what redesigning of weapons may be necessary and what degree of dispersal is needed to minimize the effects of an atomic-bomb explosion.

Mr. President, what is perhaps still more important, the experiments are planned to obtain much necessary data on the various effects upon life. We can gain valuable information on the protection of people against radiation and heat by shielding them with various materials and structures. We can learn much more than we know on early diagnosis after subjection to gamma and other rays. We can learn much concerning the treatment for personnel who may sometime be exposed to atomic heat and radiation during time of peace or in the unhappy event of an atomic-bomb attack. That we need to know.

Finally, and perhaps most important of all, the Bikini tests are expected to disclose much further information of general scientific value concerning the phenomena which accompany atomic

explosions. At Kikini we will have what did not exist on the other occasions, which is an elaborate and well-instrumented system of observation designed to record a great deal of the fundamental scientific data which, at this stage of the world's development, certainly needs to be known—at least by us.

We did not get that data at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. There could be no instrumentation there. As a matter of fact, many of the instruments had not only not been built, but had scarcely been thought of when the plans for the Bikini tests were begun. The field has opened up very widely during the planning process, and it well may be that what we learn in other fields will prove fully as important as what the Navy seeks to know for its own purposes.

Mr. President, the resolution submitted by the very able junior Senator from Ohio proposes entirely to cancel the first two Bikini tests. In the various interested fields as a whole, those two tests—the above-water and the surface-of-the-water experiments—are precisely the ones which are expected to give the greatest returns. Moreover, as judged from what is now known or is subject to reasonably accurate estimate, the Navy thinks that those first two experiments are the most important ones for its own purposes—that is, in determining the effect upon ships. I know that it is frequently otherwise stated. However, the prospects now are that the very deep-water explosion will prove to be the least dangerous form of atomic bomb attack upon ships.

Many scientists do not agree to that, and base their opinions upon calculations which involve a great many preliminary assumptions. There is nothing else to go upon now. The scientists are possibly correct in their theoretical calculations, but in any case they have wholly missed the point that an atomic bomb attack at deep submergence is technically a most difficult affair. However, it may be designed, a bomb can sink through water very slowly. There is a good deal of time to act before the bomb reaches its set depth; and modern ships are so fast that there is considerable time for maneuver and avoidance of the dangerous area. Moreover, ships at sea, while remaining in tactical contact, are easily dispersed, so that there is a goodly distance between any two of them.

The other point which is missed by those who emphasize the deep-water test is that such an attack is not feasible upon ships in a harbor. That, as everyone knows, is the condition in which they are most vulnerable to the ordinary form of air attack. A deep water bomb would not explode in the depth of water in which ships anchor.

Therefore, Mr. President, I submit that the resolution on the Senate's Calendar is entirely incorrect, in that it is primarily directed to cancel the two most useful and important of the three tests, while on its face giving presumptive approval of the least valuable one of all.

However, that particular feature may be, the crux of the entire situation is that the Navy wants to know. Moreover, I submit that it has a right to know. All three of the atomic bomb experiments

should be carried out with as little delay as possible; and I hold that there should be neither cancellation nor any further loss of time.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In accordance with the order previously entered, the Clerk will proceed to call the calendar, beginning with Calendar No. 1020.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. I do not believe that we should call the calendar with so few Members in the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gossett	Myers
Andrews	Gurney	O'Daniel
Austin	Hart	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hawkes	Overton
Bankhead	Hayden	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bilbo	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Bridges	Knowland	Robertson
Brooks	La Follette	Saltonstall
Buck	Langer	Shipstead
Bushfield	Lucas	Smith
Capehart	McCarran	Stanfill
Capper	McClellan	Stewart
Carville	McFarland	Taft
Connally	McKellar	Taylor
Cordon	McMahon	Thomas, Utah
Donnell	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Downey	Maybank	Walsh
Ellender	Millikin	Wheeler
Ferguson	Mitchell	Wherry
Fulbright	Morse	Wilson
Gerry	Murdock	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FULBRIGHT in the chair). Sixty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The clerk will state the first business on the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5504) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, was announced as first in order.

Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. McCARRAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] asked that this bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

RESERVATION OF DEPOSITS OF FISSIONABLE MATERIALS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

The bill (S. 1856) to reserve for the use of the United States all deposits of fissionable materials contained in the public lands, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. House bill 5594, Calendar 1116, is a similar bill. Is there objection to substituting the House bill for the Senate bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5594) to reserve for the use of the United States all deposits of fissionable materials contained in the public lands was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 1856 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. McMAHON subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that

the vote by which Senate bill 1856, Calendar No. 1022, was passed, be reconsidered, and that the bill be restored to the calendar. I had an agreement with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, that the bill should go over when reached.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state to the Senator from Connecticut that Senate bill 1856 was not passed, but was indefinitely postponed. Calendar No. 1116, House bill 5594, was substituted for the Senate bill and was passed. Without objection, the vote by which House bill 5594 was passed will be reconsidered, and the bill will be passed over.

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 61) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BILBO. Let the joint resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY LOST AT NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT, HASTINGS, NEBR.

The bill (S. 1812) to provide reimbursement for personal property lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of explosions at the naval ammunition depot, Hastings, Nebr., on April 6, 1944, and September 15, 1944, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$25,000, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to pay claims, including those of naval and civilian personnel of the Naval Establishment, for privately owned property lost, damaged, or destroyed as the result of explosions at the naval ammunition depot, Hastings, Nebr., on April 6, 1944, and September 15, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT TO FURNISH COPIES OF REGULATIONS AND GENERAL ORDERS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO CERTAIN OFFICERS

The bill (S. 1862) to repeal section 1548 Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 592), was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill from the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to repeal the existing law, which provides that each commissioned or warrant officer of the Navy, on his entry into the service, be furnished with a copy of the regulations and general orders of the Navy Department then in force, and thereafter with a copy of

all such regulations and orders as may be issued. This is unnecessary, as such regulations and orders are sent to every shore station and every naval vessel. The bill would save to the Government the cost of giving each individual a copy of the regulations and general orders.

Mr. REVERCOMB. It occurred to me that furnishing a copy of the regulations to each individual was a very good practice. Of course, if the able chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs believes that that practice should be stopped, I certainly shall not object. However, it impresses me as an excellent practice within the Navy to furnish each man with a printed copy of the regulations. What is the reason for stopping the practice?

Mr. WALSH. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that he does not object?

Mr. REVERCOMB. What is the reason for stopping the distribution of the regulations?

Mr. WALSH. One of the difficulties is that a great many of the regulations have been lost. Amendments are made from time to time; and if the men must be furnished with copies of the regulations, it involves quite an expense and bother. It is sufficient to provide that the regulations be posted and furnished to each naval station and shore station, and to every vessel.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In other words, the men will read them on the bulletin board, instead of from copies furnished to them?

Mr. WALSH. Or they may ask for copies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1862) to repeal section 1548 Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 592) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1548, Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 592), which provides "The Secretary of the Navy shall cause each commissioned or warrant officer of the Navy, on his entry into the service, be furnished with a copy of the regulations and general orders of the Navy Department then in force, and thereafter with a copy of all such as may be issued," is hereby repealed.

RANK OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS IN THE CORPS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF THE NAVY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1872) to provide for the rank of original appointments in the Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States Navy, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the word "grade", to strike out "and" and insert "of assistant civil engineer with", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter, original appointments as officers in the Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States Navy shall be in the grade of assistant civil engineer with rank of ensign or of lieutenant (junior grade) in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

SEC. 2. The second paragraph under the heading "Fuel and transportation" in chapter 180, Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, 1168, which is the first paragraph on page 1164, is hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADVANCES TO VETERANS UNDERGOING VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The bill (S. 1877) to amend paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize an appropriation of \$1,500,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of \$500,000 now authorized, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. House bill 5574, Calendar 1117, is a similar bill. Is there objection to substituting the House bill for the Senate bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5574) to amend paragraph 8 of part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize an appropriation of \$1,500,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of \$500,000 now authorized was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 1877 is indefinitely postponed.

MARY G. PAUL

The bill (H. R. 3003) for the relief of Mary G. Paul, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JURISDICTION OF CLAIM OF LEWIS E. MAGWOOD

The bill (H. R. 4792) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to determine the claim of Lewis E. Magwood was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LANDER H. WILLIS

The bill (H. R. 841) for the relief of Lander H. Willis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

J. TOM STEPHENSON

The bill (H. R. 3677) for the relief of J. Tom Stephenson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

B. H. SPANN

The bill (H. R. 2884) for the relief of B. H. Spann was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGAL GUARDIAN OF JAMES THOMPSON, A MINOR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3543) for the relief of the legal guardian of James Thompson, a minor, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, in line 7, after the words "United States for" to strike out "personal injuries, medical and hospital expenses sustained by his minor son, James Thompson, as a result of being struck by a United States Army vehicle on February 2, 1944, on United States Highway No. 17, in front of Crofts Grocery Store, in Windermere, Charles-

GEORGE O. WEEMS

The bill (S. 1442) for the relief of George O. Weems was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to George O. Weems, of Lafayette Plantation, Tallahassee, Fla., (1) the sum of \$825, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement for the death of his five saddle horses as a result of their drinking water from a pond on his property which was polluted by the presence of fluorine in the waste water discharged into such pond and originating in the laundry of the Federal Correctional Institution, Leon County, Fla.; and (2) the sum of \$780, in full satisfaction of his claim for compensation for property damage sustained by him when his pasture adjoining such pond was rendered unfit for use as a result of the above-described condition: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

GEORGE STILES

The bill (H. R. 2837) for the relief of George Stiles was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. MARIE A. SHEDD

The bill (H. R. 1732) for the relief of Mrs. Marie A. Shedd was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana is now on the floor. I ask unanimous consent to revert to Calendar 1020, House bill 5504, which went over until the Senator from Louisiana could be present. I am advised that he has no objection to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5504) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the date "June 4", to strike out "1947" and insert "1946", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 75 (c) (U. S. C., title 11, sec. 203) of the act of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", as amended, be and is amended to read as follows:

"(c) At any time prior to June 4, 1946, a petition may be filed by any farmer, stating that the farmer is insolvent or unable to meet his debts as they mature and that it is desirable to effect a composition or an ex-

tension of time to pay his debts. The petition or answer of the farmer shall be accompanied by his schedules. The petition and answer shall be filed with the court, but shall, on request of the farmer or creditor, be received by the conciliation commissioner for the county in which the farmer resides and promptly transmitted by him to the clerk of the court for filing. If any such petition is filed, an order of adjudication shall not be entered except as provided hereinafter in this section."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CAPE & VINEYARD ELECTRIC CO.

The bill (H. R. 2249) for the relief of Cape & Vineyard Electric Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JANET MCKILLIP

The bill (H. R. 2901) for the relief of Mrs. Janet McKillip was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRY F. VINTON, JR.

The bill (H. R. 3127) for the relief of Harry F. Vinton, Jr., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGULATION OF MANUFACTURE, ETC., OF BARBITURATES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1936) to regulate the manufacture, sale, distribution, and use of barbiturates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 2, line 13, after the word "than", to strike out "3 years" and insert "1 year"; and in line 18, after the word "than", to strike out "3 years" and insert "1 year."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (n) of section 1 of the act of June 20, 1938 (52 Stat. 785), is hereby amended by inserting immediately after the word "cannabis", the word "barbiturates."

SEC. 2. Section 1 of the act of June 20, 1938, is hereby further amended by adding the following new subsection (t) at the end thereof:

"(t) 'Barbiturates' means the salts of barbituric acid (malonylurea), any derivative of such acid or of any of its salts, or any preparation or mixture of any such salt or derivative."

SEC. 3. Section 23 of the act of June 20, 1938, providing penalties, is amended to read as follows:

"(23) Penalties: Any person violating any provision of this chapter, or of any regulation made by the Board of Pharmacy under authority of said sections, shall upon conviction be punished, for the first offense, by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and for any subsequent offense by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and by imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years. In imposing sentences upon such subsequent offenders, nothing contained in the Indeterminate Sentence Act of July 15, 1932, as

amended, shall be construed as authorizing a minimum term of imprisonment of less than 1 year."

CLAIMS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SAUNDERS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1932), conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment on page 2, line 8, after the word "within", to strike out "six months", and insert "one year", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of South Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any provision of law to the contrary, the claim of the board of trustees of the Saunders Memorial Hospital, Florence, S. C., against the United States for damages arising from the negligence of the Army officials in advising and notifying Saunders Memorial Hospital that the Army had exercised its option dated November 16, 1942, to lease the Saunders Memorial Hospital for the use of the Army; notwithstanding the provision of the said option requiring written notice on the part of the United States of its intention to exercise its option. Such suit shall be instituted within 1 year from the date of the enactment of this act, and the liability of the United States in such suit shall be determined as if the Army officials advising and notifying Saunders Memorial Hospital were at the time authorized agents of the United States, for whose negligent acts it shall be liable; the measure of damages to be the same as if the controversy was between private individuals.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, that is one of the bills conferring jurisdiction on a Federal court to hear and determine certain claims. I object to the language. I hope that the bill may be amended. I have no objection to conferring jurisdiction; but on page 2, in line 1—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CORDON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say that my colleague the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] is absent on important business. I would not suggest that the bill go over. Perhaps it might be passed now. But if the Senator from Oregon wishes to discuss the bill in detail I should rather have it go over, and have it considered when my colleague returns.

Mr. CORDON. I do not think there will be any objection to the passage of the bill, but I should like to see it amended. However, I suggest that it be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. MAYBANK subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to the consideration of Senate bill 1932, Calendar No. 1105. I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon if he has some suggestions he would like to make with respect to the bill, because I understand from members of the Claims Committee

that my colleague is extremely anxious to have the bill passed at this time.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, my suggestion with reference to amendment is simply to leave the court with full power to determine the facts alleged.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill has been passed over. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? The Chair hears none, and the bill is before the Senate.

Mr. CORDON. I should like to amend the bill by inserting the word "alleged" before the word "negligence", in line 1 on page 2.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. CORDON. On page 2, in line 10, I wish to amend by striking the word "the" appearing before the word "Army" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "any."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1932) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TAX EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PROPERTY OF THE DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1961) to exempt from taxation certain property of the Disabled American Veterans in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment on page 1, line 8, after the words "provisions of", to strike out "section 8 of the act of March 3, 1877, as amended and supplemented (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 801), providing for exemptions of church and school property" and insert in lieu thereof, "sections 2, 3, and 5 of the act entitled 'An act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia', approved December 24, 1942", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the property situated in square 153 in the city of Washington, D. C., described as lot 132, owned, occupied, and used by the Disabled American Veterans is hereby exempt from all taxation so long as the same is so owned and occupied, and not used for commercial purposes, subject to the provisions of sections 2, 3, and 5 of the act entitled "An act to define the real property exempt from taxation in the District of Columbia," approved December 24, 1942.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. 161) authorizing an investigation of all means of interstate and foreign commerce, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 244) further increasing the limit of expenditures on a study and survey of the distribution and utilization of health personnel, facilities, and related services, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 245) increasing the limit of expenditures for the investigation of the better mobilization of the material resources of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3424) to permit renewal of certain trade-mark registrations after expiration thereof and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That seems to be a very important bill, relating to the extension of trade-marks to nationals of other countries. May we have an explanation if it? I do not want to object unless there is ground for it, but I think we ought to know at what the bill is aiming.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator who reported the bill from the committee is not present. If no other Senator asks that the bill be passed over, the Chair will make the request that the bill be passed over, and, without objection, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4080) to amend section 476 revised statute (U. S. C., title 35, sec. 2) providing for officers and employees of the Patent Office and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 5258) granting a renewal of patent No. 113,244 dated February 9, 1939, relating to the flag of the Church of God, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it seems to me to be bad practice to pass bills relating to extensions or renewals of patents without some explanation, and I ask that House bill 5258, Calendar No. 1112, as well as the bill immediately following, Senate bill 1808, Calendar No. 1113, be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, House bill 5258 and Senate bill 1808 will be passed over.

EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1980) to continue in effect section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended, relating to the exportation of certain commodities, which was read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), as amended by the act of June 30, 1942 (56 Stat. 463), the act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stat. 671), and the act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 270), is hereby further amended by deleting from subsection (d) thereof the words "June 30, 1946" and substituting therefor the words "June 30, 1947."

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The bill merely provides that the embargo on materials used in our defense industries be continued for another year. The bill expires at the end of each year, and it is being renewed now at the request of the Secretary of Commerce, who is given the

responsibility for administering the act by the President.

Mr. BALL. An embargo on imports or exports?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. An embargo on materials used in our defense industries. It places an embargo on exports. It prohibits the goods that we have imported for defense purposes from going out of the country. The bill was enacted at a time when we were in need of very many materials of a strategic nature for our defense program. The war in Europe had begun and foreign individuals started to buy up our surplus materials and export them. The embargo was placed on such exports in 1939 and 1940 and has been in force ever since. It has been very effective. It is one of the very necessary war measures, and the people of the country have sustained our Government absolutely in respect to such action.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am glad to.

Mr. BALL. Does the measure apply to specific materials? Does it apply to any essential raw materials?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The legislation applied originally to materials which were imported for defense purposes, such as rubber, copper, and strategic materials of that nature. An embargo on them was necessary in order to keep foreign nations or the agents of foreign nations from buying up our surpluses and exporting them for their own use.

Mr. BALL. Does the legislation still apply to that sort of material?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Oh, yes. The language of the law is not charged at all, excepting for the date. Under the legislation, there is not a general embargo on everything.

Mr. BALL. In other words, an American who owns rubber or copper cannot export it without a license?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is the way it works; yes.

Mr. BALL. But it applies only to raw materials in which we are domestically deficient, and which we import?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Yes; materials which we actually need and use for our defense purposes in Government plants. It has an effect, of course, greater than merely preventing materials from going out of our country. It makes it impossible for the prices of these materials to skyrocket.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CORDON. Does the President's qualified embargo or allocation-control order, which is limiting the exportation of lumber products, come under the authority of this act which we are proposing now to extend?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I imagine that if the lumber products are used for defense purposes they too are included.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator will recall that toward the close of the war lumber was one of the most critical materials on the war list.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Yes; and there was a prohibition against exporting it at a time when we needed it, and I sup-

17

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 18, 1946
For actions of April 17, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 71

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....14	Lands, public.....9	Regional authority.....19
Assistant Secretaries....30	Livestock and meats.....10	Relief, foreign.....23
Bankruptcy.....4	Loans, foreign.....12,21	Reports.....31,32
C.C.C.....21	Parity.....3	Statistics.....6
Cotton.....12,21	Personnel.....14	Subsidies.....1,28
Dairy industry.....27	Philippine rehabilitation. 8	Sugar.....2,11
Efficiency.....18,22	Poultry.....10	Tobacco.....21
Feed.....10	Price control.....1,25	Trade, foreign.....2,11
Fruits and vegetables....21	Property surplus.....5,26	Transportation.....20
Health.....24	R.F.C.....17	Veterans.....5
Irrigation.....16	Rationing.....23	Wages.....13
Labor, farm.....3	Reclamation.....29	Wildlife.....7

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated price-control and subsidies bill; vote on bill to be taken today. Both houses agreed to conference report on Philippine trade bill; agreed to Senate provision on sugar quotas, but stated it in terms of short, rather than long, tons; ready for President. House Rules Committee cleared Pace bill to include farm-labor costs in parity formula. House committee reported bill to broaden veterans' preference for surplus property. Senate ratified protocol extending international agreements on sugar production and marketing. Sen. Mead commended USDA and other agencies on action to meet livestock-poultry feed needs.

HOUSE

1. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES. Continued debate on H. R. 6042, the price-control and subsidies extension bill (pp. 3948-4015).

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Rep. Wolcott, Mich., to continue price control until March 31, 1947, instead of June 30, 1947; by a 209-189 vote (pp. 3949-61, 4009-10).
- By Rep. Wolcott, requiring price ceilings to yield all costs plus reasonable profit on all items; by a 259-137 vote (pp. 3961-71, 4010-11).
- By Rep. Wolcott, to provide for the end of all subsidies by December 31; by a 245-150 vote (pp. 3972-8, 4011-14).
- By Rep. Flannagan, Va., to remove all subsidies on livestock and meat on June 30; by a 214-182 vote (pp. 3978-80, 4014-5).
- By Rep. Crawford, Mich., to prohibit OPA from forcing wholesalers to absorb higher costs on reconversion items; by a 214-183 vote (pp. 4002, 4015).
- By Rep. Crawford, to move up from April 1, 1947, to January 2, 1947, the date on which the President must report to Congress on what commodities are in such short supply as to necessitate continuation of price control beyond the expiration date (pp. 3980, 4011).
- By Rep. Gossett, Tex., providing that all price controls must be removed from a commodity when its production during the preceding 12 months equals the volume produced in the fiscal year 1941, with provisions that certifications that such is the case are to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture for all farm products and by the OPA advisory committees for most other items; by a 228-166 vote (pp. 3989-4002, 4011).

Rejected the following amendments:

- By Rep. Wadsworth, N. Y., to prohibit price orders, etc., regarding lives and its edible products; by a 172-223 vote (pp. 3983-6, 4012).
- By Rep. Sundstrom, N. J., to define "reasonable profit" as that at least equal to generally prevailing profit 1939-1941; by a 107-125 vote (pp. 3986-9).
- By Rep. Whittington, Miss., to prohibit all Government subsidies and sale at a loss after June 30, 1946; by a 62-172 vote (p. 4002).
- By Rep. Boren, Okla., to prohibit ceilings below cost per unit plus average profit for any 3-year period between 1936 and 1941 (p. 4003).
- By Rep. Landis, Ind., to require 15 days notice to canners or processors of seasonal farm products before ceilings are lowered (p. 4004).
- By Rep. Robertson, N. Dak., to prohibit certain actions against State and local enforcement officials; by an 84-133 vote (pp. 4004-5).
- By Rep. Koppleman, Conn., stating, "We sympathize with the American people"; by a 52-142 vote (p. 4005).
- By Rep. Chenoweth, Colo., to place burden of proof on OPA to show that violations are willful (p. 4005).
- By Rep. Andresen, Minn., to prohibit orders, etc., regarding agricultural commodities without the voluntary approval of the Secretary of Agriculture; by a 79-143 vote (pp. 4004, 4006).
- By Rep. Barrett, Wyo., to prohibit proceedings against merchants violating orders but not willfully (pp. 4006-8).

Several amendments were presented, discussed, and withdrawn.

2. PHILIPPINE TRADE. Both houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5856, the Philippine trade bill (pp. 3927-8, 4008-9). The conferees fixed the sugar quota at 952,000 short tons, which is the same as the Senate provision for 850,000 long tons (House provision was for 850 short tons). This bill will be sent to the President.
3. FARM LABOR; PARITY FORMULA. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 754, the Pace bill to include farm labor in the parity formula (p. 4009).
4. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Reps. Sumners of Tex., Hobbs, and Michener were appointed conferees on H. R. 5504, to continue the Farm Bankruptcy Act (p. 4017). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6157 (H. Rept. 1954) (p. 4020). This bill makes veterans' priorities next to those of the Federal Government, provides for certain property to be set aside and held temporarily for disposal to veterans, provides for a time limit of not over 20 days within which the Government agencies must exercise their priorities, and prohibits transfer of property between Government agencies on authority of any law approved before June 22, 1944.
6. STATISTICS. In reporting H. R. 5857 (see Digest 70), the Committee deleted Section 5, which would designate the Census Bureau as the central agency for collection and compilation of general-purpose statistics.
7. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3821, to provide a minimum limit for each State under the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife-Restoration Act and to transfer the administration of the project to the States (H. Rept. 1943), and H. R. 6097, to make various amendments to the Act, including a requirement that when waters are to be impounded or

on your experiences in the Navy—and your observations of the Navy during the war—does the same situation exist there?

Answer. The situation exists in all branches of the service and from my own experience, the caste system is a malignancy which needs immediate attention if it isn't to destroy completely our entire military system.

Question 5. Mr. CHELF, according to Army rules and regulations, a good officer is expected to look after the welfare of his men first, then to his own welfare. If that system is followed, wouldn't the present charges of distasteful distinctions fall down?

Answer. An officer is taught that he is not only expected but required to look after the welfare of his men first, last and always. If such policy were strictly adhered to, both during the war and peacetime, the caste system, so to speak, would collapse of its own weight. There would be no need of the adoption of any new rules and regulations insofar as this particular matter is concerned. Obviously, as I see it, at least, the proper interpretation of the "welfare of the men first" angle would automatically produce adequate recreational facilities, more comfortable quarters and the preparation of food on an equal basis as that served to officers because after all is said and done, no one can deny that the Army bought the choicest cuts of meats, the finest vegetables, the most prominently advertised canned foods, and all other high-class food stuffs, normally served in the best hotels throughout the country. So it was, after all, a question of proper administration, supervision, and leadership exercised by the individual commanding officer.

Question 6. So far, Congressman CHELF, I believe we've established a case for the enlisted man—at least in some instances. Now—as a former seaman, a former air-force officer and a member of Congress, what would you suggest as corrective measures?

Answer. Personally, I believe that Cartoonist Bill Mauldin and Joe McCarthy, former editor of Yank, are on the beam when they testified recently before the closed session of the six-man board headed by Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle, which is investigating special social privileges now accorded to officers only. For instances, McCarthy advocates that all officers should come from the ranks of enlisted men. I think that this has a great deal of merit because in my own particular case, I was far more sympathetic and understanding of the problems of the GI, simply because I once served as an enlisted man myself. Well do I recall the pushing around to which we were sometimes subjected. How my blood would literally boil when some arrogant noncommissioned officer or commissioned officer mistreated us or tried to impress us with his importance. I remember how, on one occasion, while an officer in War II, I was told by a superior officer that I was too democratic with the men under me. Although I could say nothing at the time without being accused of insubordination, nevertheless, when the "old man" was not around, I continued my practice of being democratic. As a result, I know that I had the confidence and the respect of every man with whom it was my pleasure to serve. Much could be done toward improving the present low morale of the GI's if the same uniform were worn by officers and men alike except, of course, for the insignia of rank.

The same food should be served to all ranks of officers and enlisted men and it should be served in the same mess halls. No GI would object to the officers sitting at one table in the same room because, obviously, such opportunity might be the only available time for them to be together to discuss matters of policy other than an outright call of a staff meeting.

There should be no difficulty whatsoever insofar as living quarters are concerned; if

the officers' quarters are spacious and commodious, then by all means the enlisted men's barracks should be, likewise.

Question 7. Some persons, Congressman CHELF—and this includes Members of Congress—have suggested that all cadets at West Point and midshipmen at Annapolis—be taken from the ranks of the Regular Army and Navy. They reason that such a system will break down undemocratic irregularities. Do you agree?

Answer. Gil, I believe that I have just answered this question just a moment ago when I gave you my views insofar as this matter is concerned, but I will go further by saying all appointments of cadets to West Point and midshipmen to Annapolis should be exercised with a great deal of care and discretion. I am of the opinion that special preference should be given to young enlisted men in the Army and Navy. In the event others are appointed directly from civilian life, they should immediately be forced to serve at least 1 year as an enlisted man in the Army or Navy before actually entering the academy itself. I reiterate that if such system were adopted and religiously adhered to, it would most certainly strike a powerful blow toward the complete and total break-down of existing undemocratic irregularities.

SUMMATION

The caste system definitely exists in all branches of the service as an outmoded relic of our historical past, remaining with us today, I believe, mainly because of our static complacency and reluctance to pace our progress in this field consistently with the strides made in other phases of our American life.

But it can be changed, and I believe the experience gained in World War II indicates conclusively the invalidity of the old arguments which perpetuated the discriminations against enlisted men in the past.

There is concrete evidence of democratic and friendly officer and men relationships not only failing to interfere with military discipline but actually fostering better relationships and understanding which served to increase the effectiveness of men and officers as a fighting team in achieving military objectives.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Give terminal leave to enlisted men. It is an injustice to discriminate against enlisted men in according the privilege of payment of terminal leave.

2. Equalize recreational facilities, such as providing clubs, etc.

3. Serve same food.

4. Wear identical uniform except for insignia.

Thank you, Congressman CHELF.

Representative FRANK CHELF, of Kentucky, a former enlisted man in the Navy and a former major in the Air Force, was our guest. He discussed the War Department's investigation of a caste system within the Army.

Next week another Washington personality will be with us to consider other problems of world and national importance.

This is Gil Kingsbury returning you from the Nation's Capital to the Nation's station.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I just want to announce that the Democratic caucus will take place immediately after the House adjourns.

ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5504) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. SUMNERS of Texas, Mr. HOBBS, and Mr. MICHENER.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 90 I was necessarily absent on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

Mrs. WOODHOUSE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include certain tables of prices.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio interview.

Mr. TRAYNOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HEFFERNAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial which appeared in the April issue of the Marine News, written by Commodore Wendell Phillips Dodge, editor.

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by the Federal Council of Churches.

Mr. LUDLOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a quotation.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of California asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in five separate instances and include certain excerpts.

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain radio comment.

Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain letters.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and in one to include a letter and a telegram.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on six separate topics.

Mr. CRAVENS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. COLMER (at the request of Mr. ABERNETHY) was given permission to ex-

tend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles and excerpts from the eighth report of the Postwar Economic Policy and Planning Committee.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address he delivered last evening.

Mr. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. TOLAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a telegram from the attorney general of California.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech made by Peter H. Bergson at Atlantic City.

Mr. DWORSHAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and to include in one an editorial from the Idaho Granger and in the other a brief editorial.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news item.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD immediately following the amendment he offered in the Committee of the Whole, and to include some excerpts from letters.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and to include in one an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor entitled "WRUL's Free Voice," and in the other a brief discussion of a bill she introduced today for the control of barbiturates.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks on page 3847 of the RECORD of yesterday a sentence in the third paragraph in the first column now reads:

The power of this committee is limited to investigate un-American propaganda and subversive activities.

It should read:

The power of this committee is limited to investigate un-American and subversive propaganda.

I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks of yesterday on page 3899 of the RECORD, column 1, line 22, the word "prices" should be changed to "profits", and in line 49 the word "quickly" should be eliminated, that being its second appearance in that paragraph. I ask unanimous consent that these corrections be made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have two errors in the RECORD for April 15 corrected. Because of long-standing engagements I was unable to be present in the House on that date, but was paired in favor of the selective-service bill. On page 3813, however, I am credited with some remarks which I did not make.

These remarks, expressing opposition to inducting 18-year-olds, must have been made by some other Member of the House; furthermore, the insertion after the remarks of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN] of a statement I had prepared on pan-Americanism, gives the false impression that I was present at the session. Before I had left the city I had prepared the remarks for extension in the Appendix but by a misunderstanding they were later included in the body of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today and include certain excerpts, and extraneous material.

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD with reference to the modernization of Congress.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in each certain extraneous material.

Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address which he made on April 14 on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Hebrew Academy of Cleveland.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I would like the RECORD to show that I was not present during the vote on the so-called Wolcott amendment. Had I been present, I would have voted "No."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to insert newspaper articles and excerpts.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1089. An act for the relief of Albert Cantalupo, Emma Cantalupo, and the legal guardian of John Cantalupo, a minor.

H. R. 1674. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ollie Patton;

H. R. 2167. An act for the relief of Orvis Welch;

H. R. 2528. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. James Sherry;

H. R. 2835. An act for the relief of James Lynch;

H. R. 3159. An act for the relief of Ernest Pedro Ferrelra;

H. R. 4253. An act for the relief of the estate of Chancie Lee Brisbin, deceased;

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 486. An act for the acquisition of Indian lands required in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of electric transmission lines and other works, Fort Peck project, Montana;

S. 718. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract with the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for the payment and operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands;

S. 1190. An act for the relief of Mrs. Henry H. Hay;

S. 1310. An act for the relief of Saunders Wholesale, Inc.;

S. 1363. An act to reimburse certain Navy and Marine Corps personnel and former Navy and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or destroyed as the result of water damage occurring at certain naval and Marine Corps shore activities;

S. 1492. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in building No. 141 at the United States naval repair base, San Diego, Calif., on May 1, 1945;

S. 1601. An act to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the counties of Valley and McCone, Mont., to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Missouri River at or near Frazer, Mont.," approved August 5, 1939; and

S. 1638. An act for the relief of Salvatore Carbone.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 18, 1946, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE

FEBRUARY 28, 1946.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Pursuant to clause 4 of rule XXVII, I, DWIGHT L. ROGERS, move to discharge the Committee on Military Affairs from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4051) entitled "A bill to grant to enlisted personnel of the armed forces certain benefits in lieu of accumulated leave," which was referred to said committee September 13, 1945, in support of which motion the undersigned Members of the House of Representatives affix their signatures, to wit:

1. Dwight L. Rogers.
2. Luther Patrick.
3. Andrew J. Biemiller.
4. A. L. Miller.
5. M. C. Tarver.
6. Homer D. Angell.
7. Benjamin J. Rabin.
8. Clare E. Hoffman.
9. J. E. Rankin.
10. Butler B. Hare.
11. E. H. Hedrick.
12. Helen Douglas Mankin.
13. Melvin Price.
14. Emory H. Price.
15. John S. Gibson.

Apr
18

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
For Department staff only)

Issued April 19, 1946
For actions of April 18, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 72

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	10	Forestry.....	18,29	Price control..	1,7,13,14,25
Appropriations.....	2,4,11	Fruits & vegetables.....	25	Property, surplus.....	5,28
Bankruptcy.....	12	Grain.....	6,14	Purchasing.....	17
Booth prices.....	15	Housing.....	33	Reclamation.....	9,22
Congressional organization..	32	Irrigation.....	9	Relief, foreign.....	27
Cooperatives.....	8	Minerals.....	8	Research.....	20
Dairy industry.....	25	Livestock and meat...13,25		Salaries.....	2
Farm machinery.....	26	Loans, foreign.....	16	Subsidies.....	1,13,24
Farm production.....	24	Loans, housing.....	21	Trade, foreign.....	3
Fertilizers.....	30	Personnel.....	2,19	Transportation.....	23,31
Flood control.....	4			Wage stabilization.....	11

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed price-control bill. Both Houses passed appropriation for Federal pay costs; ready for President. House agreed to conference report on Philippine trade bill; ready for President. House passed bill to make veterans' preference for surplus property next to Federal Government's. Rep. Voorhis spoke against grain for alcohol. Rep. LaFollette spoke in favor of farm cooperatives' claims for continental-shelf oil and inserted statements from big 4 farm organizations. Senate received appropriation estimate of \$400,000 for farm-wage stabilization. Sen. Ferguson inserted OPA Advisory Committee's recommendation for removal of price control and subsidies on livestock and meat. Sen. Thomas (Okla.) submitted amendment to prohibit price control and other orders regarding farm products and to prohibit grain allocations without USDA approval. House adjourned until Apr. 30.

HOUSE

1. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES. Passed, 355-42, with amendments H. R. 6042, the price-control and subsidies extension bill (pp. 4051-4). Rejected, 20-370, a motion by Rep. Rankin, Miss., to recommit the bill (p. 4053). The bill, as amended, is printed in the Record (pp. 4051-3). Correction in roll call (p. 4090).
2. PAY-COST APPROPRIATIONS. Both houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 342, which appropriates funds for 1946 costs under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (pp. 4054-61, 4047-8). This measure will now be sent to the President. It is identical with Title II of H. R. 5890, the second deficiency appropriation bill, which is now pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee.
3. PHILIPPINE TRADE BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5856 (pp. 4061-2). This bill will now be sent to the President. Yesterday's Digest should have stated that the House received the report rather than that it agreed to it.
4. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5400, which includes flood-control appropriations for the War Department (pp. 4062-72). The Senate has not received the report.
5. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed S. 1757, to broaden veterans' preference in connection with surplus-property disposal, with an amendment substituting the language of H. R. 6157 (pp. 4075-80). For provisions see Digest 71.
6. GRAIN SHORTAGE; ALCOHOL. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., spoke against use of grain for alcohol during the shortage; inserted a letter from the Treasury Department transmitting tables showing grain used by distillers and other alcohol plants,

and presented petitions on the subject (pp. 4088, 4101).

7. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Mansfield, Mont., expressed the hope that the Senate will "do a better job" with the price-control bill (p. 4075).
8. MINERALS; COOPERATIVES. Rep. La Follette, Ind., spoke in favor of permitting farm cooperatives to claim continental-shelf oil reserves and inserted statements on the subject by the Farm Bureau, Grange, Union, and Co-op Council (pp. 4090-6).
9. WATER COMPACT. The Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4510, granting Congressional consent and approval in connection with a Colo.-N. Mex. compact regarding Costilla Creek waters (H. Rept. 1960) (p. 4100).
10. ADJOURNED until Tues., Apr. 30 (pp. 4048, 4084, 4098). Majority Leader McCarran stated that no controversial legislation is to come up before May 2, when the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill will be considered.

SENATE

11. APPROPRIATIONS; WAGE STABILIZATION. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$400,000 for the agricultural wage stabilization program, 1947, with language to continue the program in the absence of other enabling legislation (S. Doc. 171) (p. 4023).
12. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Sens. McCarran, Hurdock, and Revercomb were appointed conferees on H. R. 5504, to continue the Farm Bankruptcy Act (pp. 4046-7). House conferees were appointed Apr. 17.
13. LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERING CONTROLS. Sen. Ferguson, Mich., inserted an OPA Advisory Committee on Cattle, Hogs, Beef, and Pork resolution recommending removal of price controls and subsidies from livestock and meat (p. 4024).
14. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Thomas, Okla., submitted an amendment which he intends to proposed to S. 2028, to prohibit issuance of regulations, price schedules, orders, etc. on rationing, allocation, priorities, or prices on agricultural commodities and to prohibit grain allocations for alcohol or alcoholic beverages unless made by written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture (p. 4026).
Sen. Gossett, Idaho, criticized OPA administration and inserted an Amalgamated Sugar Co.'s letter protesting the shortage of cotton-fiber cloth needed for sugar refining (p. 4046).
15. CLOTHING PRICES. Sen. Maybank, S.C., criticized increased clothing prices, opposed OPA continuation, and inserted a newspaper article on this subject (pp. 4027-8).
16. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Great Britain (pp. 4030-46).
Sen. Capchett, Ind., inserted an Allen County (Ind.) Republican Club resolution opposing the loan to Great Britain (p. 4024).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. CONTRACT SETTLEMENT. S. 2079, by Sen. Wiley, Wis., to amend the act "relating to contract settlement. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 4025.)

tive, if he has a brother over in Germany, should not be allowed to send him a package of food. The Treasury Department at this very moment refuses to permit millions of Americans to send relief directly to the German-speaking peoples of Europe by claiming that the sending of food, clothing, and medicine to freezing, disease-ridden, and starving people would constitute a violation of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

President Truman stated, as the final principle which must underlie and motivate our help in building the peace of the future, that:

We want no return to the kind of narrow economic nationalism which poisoned international relations and undermined living standards between the two World Wars.

Yet again, Mr. President, there was no mention by President Truman of the glaring fact that the very division of Germany into four spheres, the liquidation of her national resources, and tremendous industrial capacity and skill, upon which the whole of Europe continues to be so desperately dependent for reconstruction, is turning Europe into a madhouse. There is no mention of the fact that the Morgenthau Plan has created four political and economic weapons out of Germany which the four victor powers are now wielding against each other in the most insane resurgence of economic and political nationalisms known to modern times. I challenge anyone to demonstrate that by continuing to pursue the statistical lunacies and the economic and political monstrosities contained in Mr. Morgenthau's Plan for Germany, this Administration is now betraying the confidence and trust of the American people.

(At this point a message from the House was received, and Mr. LANGER yielded to Mr. BARCLAY, whereupon certain legislative and executive business was transacted, all of which appear at the conclusion of Mr. LANGER's remarks for the day.)

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a few moments ago I mentioned the name of Andrew Carnegie. I stated that I would read the last chapter of a book which he wrote. The title is "Triumphant Democracy." Mr. President, I charge that the pending joint resolution to give—because that is exactly what it is, although it is called a loan—approximately \$4,000,000,000 to England is a part of a scheme which was conceived years and years and years ago by Andrew Carnegie himself. I hold in my hand a copy of his autobiography, and I wish to read the last chapter of it. I may add that, as most Senators know, no doubt, subsequently this chapter was eliminated, and it is not to be found in later editions of his book *Triumphant Democracy*. The book was published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It was copyrighted in 1886, 1888, and 1893, so presumably it was published in approximately those years.

After telling all about this country—the manufacturers, the mining, the railways, the American people, the cities, the towns, the music, and the education here—and after telling what a great country the United States is, Mr. Carnegie closed with the chapter which I am about to read, and which I believe

should be read by every American. Andrew Carnegie came to the United States and built himself a fortune. It is my understanding that he never even became a citizen of the United States. He took that money back with him to Scotland, back to Skibo Castle. He invited the King of England there, and over the castle flew the American flag and the English flag. As the King was about to leave, Andrew Carnegie said to him, in substance, "I am dedicating myself to the proposition of seeing that our countries are reunited, and we are going to have one nation."

In the last chapter of his book he tells how England and the United States are going to be one country again. When I conclude reading this chapter, I shall read from a newspaper published in San Francisco in 1912, which will show something of what was being contemplated even then. Then let those who wish to vote for the pending joint resolution vote for it if they choose, to. It cannot be said that they will not vote with their eyes open, Mr. President. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that when the American people thoroughly understand what Carnegie and others like him attempted and are now attempting to put over on the American people, there will be no question as to the outcome of any election which occurs in the United States at any time in the near future.

At the beginning of the last chapter of his autobiography, Mr. Carnegie quotes a sentence from David Hartley, a member of the British House of Commons, the British Parliament. The quotation is dated May 15, 1777:

I venture to prophesy that the principles of a federal alliance are the only terms of peace that ever will and ever ought to obtain between the two countries.

Mr. Carnegie then said:

I think one is excusable who has been compelled to live for months upon figures and hard facts, and record only the past, if, his task accomplished, he indulges in a look ahead, where not what is, but what is to be, is considered, and where, being no longer bound by results achieved, he is fancy free. I have taken this privilege freely for myself in this closing chapter, and, Utopian as the dream may seem, I place on record my belief that it is one day to become a reality.

That is what that multimillionaire of the steel industry said—that some day it will be a reality. He further said:

Until a little more than a hundred years ago, the English-speaking race dwelt together in unity, the American being as much a citizen of Britain as the Englishman, Scotsman, Welshman, or Irishman. A difference unhappily arose under the British Constitution—their common heritage—as to the right of the citizens of the older part of the States to tax their fellows in the newer part across the sea without their consent; but separation was not contemplated by Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, Jay, and other leaders. On the contrary, these great men never ceased to proclaim their loyalty to, and their desire to remain a part of, Britain, and they disclaimed any idea of separation, which was indeed accepted at last, but only when forced upon them as a sad necessity, from which there was no honorable escape if they were to maintain the rights they had acquired, not as American but as British citizens.

On the other hand, the motherland, which forced the issue upon her loyal citizens in

America, sees nothing more clearly today than that she was in error, and that she converted a constitutional agitation for redress of grievances into a question of patriotic resistance to the exercise of unconstitutional power, an issue which Britons have never been slow to accept, and have never failed successfully to meet. There is no British statesman who does not feel that if the Britons in America had not resisted taxation imposed without their consent, and fought out the issue to the end, they would have been false to the blood in their veins.

Mr. President, later in the chapter from which I have been reading, Mr. Carnegie quotes some of the men he has mentioned. He quotes Horace Walpole, as follows:

You will not be surprised that I am what I always was, a zealot for liberty in every part of the globe, and consequently that I most heartily wish success to the Americans. They have hitherto not made one blunder, and the administration has made a thousand, besides the two capital ones of first provoking and then of uniting the colonies. The latter seem to have as good heads and hearts as we want both.

Mr. President, I have read from a letter to Horace Mann, dated September 7, 1775, as set forth at page 152 of a book entitled "Horace Walpole and His World," published by Scribner's.

Andrew Carnegie said further:

Isaac Barré, member of Parliament, 1761 to 1790, said, in reply to Lord North's declaration that he would never think of repealing the tea duty until he saw America prostrate at his feet.

That was Isaac Barré's idea of the kind of treatment which should be accorded to this country. He said:

To effect this is not so easy as some imagine; the Americans are a numerous, a respectable, a hardy, a free people. But were it ever so easy, does any friend to his country really wish to see America thus humbled?

Those are some of the reasons which Mr. Carnegie cites for abolishing the Stars and Stripes and substituting one flag for the United States and Great Britain. By the way, I have one of those flags. It is in my office.

Andrew Carnegie said further:

Britain and America now being fully agreed that those who made the attempt to tax the colonists without their consent were wrong, and that in resisting this the colonists vindicated their rights as British citizens, and therefore only did their duty, the question arises: Is a separation thus forced upon one of the parties—

Referring to England—

and now thus deeply regretted by the other, to be permanent?

I cannot think so, and I crave permission to adduce some considerations in support of my belief that the future is certainly to see a reunion of the separated parts and once again a common citizenship.

First, in race—and there is a great deal in race—the American remains three-fourths purely British. The mixture of the German, which constitutes substantially all of the remainder, though not strictly British, is yet Germanic. The Briton of today is himself composed in large measure of the Germanic element, and Germans, Briton, and American are all of the Teutonic race.

If that statement be true, Mr. President, all the Englishmen in England are Germans, and all the Britons in this country are Germans. In that event, why the Morgenthau plan? Why starve 15,

000,000 German men and women and children.

Andrew Carnegie has said that the Britons and Americans are really Germans. I continue reading:

The amount of blood other than Anglo-Saxon and Germanic which has entered into the American is almost too trifling to deserve notice, and has been absorbed without changing him in any fundamental trait. The American remains British, differing less from the Briton than the Irishman, Scotsman, Welshman, and Englishman differ from each other. Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen, and Irishmen are all Britons, and the American (a term which of course includes the Canadian) entering among these would be as near the common type resulting from a union of the five as any of the other parts. Indeed, the American in many respects resembles the Scotsman more than the Englishman does, and he also in other respects resembles the Englishman more than he does the Scot.

He resembles both Englishman and Scot much more than the Irishman resembles either. His introduction into a common British-American citizenship would not produce a resultant different greatly from that of the present union of Scot, Welshman, Irishman, and Englishman. The action of a Congress elected by all these elements would not differ much upon fundamental questions affecting the rights, liberties, and privileges of the people, from a Congress of Americans sitting in Washington, or of Canadians in Ottawa, or from the action of a British Parliament, similarly elected, sitting in London. No citizen of any of the present states, either British or American, would have reason to fear the loss of anything which he now holds dear. He could rest securely in the belief that his fellows of the other states could be trusted so to act that the united mass would not oscillate.

A feeling of confidence in each other among the respective communities of the race in Great Britain and America may be expected to grow, as political institutions continue to assimilate.

It is to be noted that only in the region of political ideas is there dissimilarity, for no rupture whatever between the parts has ever taken place in language, literature, religion, or law. In these, uniformity has always existed; although separated politically, the unity of the parts has never been disturbed in these strong cohesive and cementing links. The books and periodicals, read upon both sides of the Atlantic, are rapidly becoming the same. The decision of one court is good law in all. Language remains uniform, every approved change in one part of the great realm being rapidly adopted throughout the English-speaking world. Religious ideas are the common property of the race. There seems nothing, therefore, to keep the sections of the race apart, but everything to reunite them.

Second. No one questions that if, instead of 1,800 miles of water between America and Britain, there lay another Mississippi Valley, the English-speaking race would be one politically, since the federal system of government has proved that immense areas can be successfully governed under one head, and can exist as one power, the freest government of the parts producing the strongest government of the whole. The difference of land and water lying between the people has hitherto been great, and, in the words of the poet, instead of mountains, we can say that—

"Oceans interposed

Make enemies of nations, who had else,
Like kindred drops, been mingled into one."

That is quite true of the past; but oceans no longer constitute barriers between nations. These already furnished the cheapest of all modes of communication between men.

Mr. Carnegie says:

It has been my good fortune recently to travel from the Pacific Coast to Britain. The journey from San Francisco to New York was made in a moving hotel, in which our party had travelled for 6 weeks with every want supplied. The time necessary for the trip is 5 days. The other half of the journey, after a short rest at the halfway house, New York, was performed in one of the best ocean greyhounds, the time consumed from land to land being only a few hours more than that required for the journey from San Francisco to New York. Over land and over sea we had travelled under the best conditions of today. No luxury was wanting. The moving hotel over the land was the best of its kind, as was also the moving hotel over the water. The ocean voyage was in every respect more comfortable and by far less fatiguing than the overland journey.

The future is, probably, to render travel by sea, if not quite as fast, yet more comfortable to people in general than land travel can possibly be made.

He says further:

The delegate to a conference at Washington, leaving Liverpool or Southampton, now reaches that city in just about the same time as the delegate from San Francisco, Seattle, or Victoria on the Pacific Coast.

(At this point Mr. LANGER yielded the floor for the day.)

ABOLITION OF THE POLL TAX

During the delivery of Mr. LANGER's speech,

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. For what purpose?

Mr. MORSE. I wonder if the Senator will yield long enough for the Senate to pass, by unanimous consent, House bill 7.

Mr. LANGER. Yes, indeed; I yield with pleasure. What is the bill about?

Mr. MORSE. It is the anti-poll-tax measure.

Mr. LANGER. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MORSE. I believe that we are in position to save the Senate a great deal of time, inasmuch as the Senator and I are about the only Members of the Senate now present on the floor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, let the Senator from Oregon make his request.

Mr. MORSE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7, an act making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax the prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national offices.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I refuse to yield to the Senator from Arizona for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). The Senator from North Dakota refused to yield to the Senator from Arizona, but he did yield to the Senator from Oregon for a unanimous consent request. The Senator from Oregon makes a unanimous consent request that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of House bill 7. Is there objection?

Mr. McFARLAND. I object for the reason, Mr. President, that Senators interested in House bill No. 7 are entitled to be present and to vote, and the Sena-

tor from North Dakota objects to a quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The Senator from North Dakota will proceed.

THE OPA—TELEGRAM FROM
H. A. BENNING

During the delivery of Mr. LANGER's speech,

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. LANGER. For what purpose?

Mr. GOSSETT. I have a short statement I should like to make, and a telegram which I should like to have inserted in the RECORD. I will not even take the time to read the telegram.

Mr. LANGER. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. President, I have here a telegram which typifies the problems which the Office of Price Administration itself is creating for the friends of OPA in Congress. I should like to read it to the Senate. It is from H. A. Benning, of Ogden, Utah, the president of the Amalgamated Sugar Co., which operates sugar factories in many parts of Utah and Idaho and other States. Mr. Benning says:

OGDEN, UTAH., April 17, 1946.

CHARLES C. GOSSETT,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

We cannot procure cotton-filter cloth without which we cannot process the 1946 crop of sugar beets which is now growing. Manufacturers of this commodity state that because of OPA price regulations they cannot manufacture this type of fabric and in many cases the looms used to manufacture it have been dismantled and replaced by looms which produce a product that is not subject to OPA price control. We cannot use that product in our factories. This situation is critical and demands prompt and effective action. Apparently relief can only be obtained through Congress as all efforts to work out this situation with OPA have been unsuccessful as usual. The same situation exists in cotton bags and even with huge surpluses of cotton we are forced to use paper bags which are very unsatisfactory. If OPA is necessary cannot Congress force efficient and sound administration?

THE AMALGAMATED SUGAR CO.

H. A. BENNING, President.

Mr. President, the administrators of OPA must iron out such problems as these. I feel OPA is necessary to prevent a disastrous boom and bust, a depression which will ruin our American standard of living. But as a friend of OPA, I fear for its life unless the administrators of OPA take action to end such conditions as these. This is perfect ammunition for the foes of OPA who would scrap it entirely. I ask Mr. Porter to take action in this case and others like it. We in Congress who want to continue OPA must have his help if we are to win the fight for continued price control.

AMENDMENT OF BANKRUPTCY ACT

During the delivery of Mr. LANGER's speech,

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. LANGER. For what purpose?

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator yield for the consideration of a message which has just come from the House?

Mr. LANGER. How much time will it take?

Mr. McCARRAN. Practically none at all. It is merely for the purpose of having conferees appointed.

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the matter referred to by the Senator from Nevada?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair was about to lay it before the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5504) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. MURDOCK, and Mr. REVERCOMB conferees on the part of the Senate.

CONSIDERATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON SENATE BILL 2

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I hope the Senator will pardon me, but in order that we may know how we may proceed this afternoon with reference to a conference report, is the Senator in position to indicate to us how long he expects to continue?

Mr. LANGER. I do not know how long I shall speak, but I shall not be through this afternoon.

Mr. McCARRAN. Does the Senator think he might yield for the consideration of a conference report?

Mr. LANGER. Yes, I will yield for that purpose.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me be frank with the Senator. I do not want to mislead him. There will be some discussion of the report, and it is estimated by the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] that it may require an hour's time. I want to be fair with the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. It will be necessary to have a roll call to establish the presence of a quorum, for that purpose, will it not?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. I yield for the purpose indicated, Mr. President, if I can obtain unanimous consent that I may resume the floor when debate on the conference report is concluded and the report acted upon.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. Would it be agreeable to the Senator from North Dakota if we could tentatively plan to take up the conference report at, let us say, 3:30 this afternoon? While consideration of it may take as much as an hour, I expect that half an hour or three-quarters of an hour will be sufficient. The Senator from Nevada will explain the conference report, and I will explain the other position. I do not think it will take more than three-quarters of an hour at the most.

Mr. LANGER. I shall be glad to yield for that purpose provided I obtain unanimous consent that when the debate on the report is concluded and the report is acted upon I again shall have the floor.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I make that request.

Mr. LANGER. I so request, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from North Dakota that if he yields to the Senator from Nevada for the purpose of submitting a conference report he will not thereafter lose the floor at the conclusion of the discussion of the conference report? The Chair hears no objection, and the request is granted.

Mr. LANGER. This is done with the understanding that the report will be submitted at about 3:30.

Mr. McCARRAN. Along about 3:30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will say that the request is amended to include consideration of the conference report shall be begun at 3:30 this afternoon. The Senator from North Dakota has the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN subsequently said: Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota again yield to me?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I hope the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is in the Chamber. I will say that a little while ago we entered into a unanimous-consent agreement that at about 3:30 today the Senator from North Dakota would yield so that we might take up the conference report on S. 2, known as the airport bill. The majority leader is compelled to leave here at about 4 o'clock today. Other Senators are absent. We find in checking over the roll call that quite a number of Senators are absent. I therefore wish to state to those who may be present that I shall not bring up the conference report today, but shall attempt, after I have made an investigation to determine who may be present or may be absent, to bring up the conference report tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Nevada, who has been absent during the period this matter has been here. I thought that we had a rather mutual understand-

ing that we would try to accommodate ourselves to each other in respect to this matter.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. BREWSTER. Tomorrow afternoon it is not going to be practicable for me to have the matter taken up, as I must leave at a quarter to 3. I do not anticipate we can conclude consideration of the matter tomorrow unless we begin at noon.

Mr. BARKLEY. So far as I am concerned, I will say to the Senator that it would be entirely agreeable to begin at once upon the convening of the Senate tomorrow at noon. According to the information I have received from Senators who are interested in the matter, we ought to conclude it before the Senator from Maine is obliged to leave tomorrow.

Mr. BREWSTER. I believe it can be concluded within an hour.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I want to be sure that that arrangement is satisfactory to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. It is satisfactory to me, Mr. President, if it is understood that I may obtain the floor at the conclusion of the debate and action on the report.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from North Dakota has stated that he will not have concluded his speech before tomorrow.

Mr. LANGER. I am fearful that I will not.

Mr. BARKLEY. I share in that fear, I will say, Mr. President.

Mr. LANGER. The fear is well founded. [Laughter.]

Mr. BREWSTER. It is a matter of record, I will say, that the Senator will not conclude today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will suggest that the Senator from North Dakota modify his unanimous-consent request with respect to bringing up the conference report on S. 2, to the time now agreed upon by the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Maine.

Mr. LANGER. I do so modify the request, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent that tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon, the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the conference report on S. 2, and further requests that if he yields for that purpose he will not thereafter lose the floor at the completion of the consideration of the conference report.

Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

APPROPRIATIONS TO PAY INCREASED COMPENSATION TO FEDERAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

During the delivery of Mr. LANGER's speech,

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me for a moment?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. From the Committee on Appropriations I ask unanimous consent to report without amendment, H. J.

Res. 342, a joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1946 to pay increased compensation authorized by law to officers and employees of sundry Federal and other agencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report will be received.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I will say that the Committee on Appropriations has been polled, and 17 of its members, all who are in town except one, and he has scruples about the polling of a committee, have voted in favor of reporting the joint resolution.

With the consent of the Senator from North Dakota, I desire to make an explanation of the measure. Increased compensation has been authorized by law to officers and employees of sundry Federal and other agencies. The joint resolution simply carries it into effect. There is nothing else in this particular joint resolution except provision for the increases in pay which the Congress has already approved.

These items have been lifted from the Second Deficiency Bill for 1946 now before the Committee and incorporated in this joint resolution.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair). The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 342) making additional appropriations for the fiscal year 1946 to pay increased compensation authorized by law to officers and employees of sundry Federal and other agencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 342) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator from North Dakota very much for yielding to me for this purpose.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1757) to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, so as to broaden the scope and raise the rank of veterans' priority, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 145) providing for an adjournment of the House from April 18, 1946, to April 30, 1946, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 5856) to provide for trade relations between the United States and the Philippines, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

EASTER ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The House has just sent over a concurrent resolution providing for a 10-day recess of the House. I ask that it be laid before the Senate for present consideration.

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 145), which was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, April 18, 1946, it stands adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Tuesday, April 30, 1946.

VETERANS' EMERGENCY HOUSING

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish merely to express regret that the concurrent resolution for an adjournment of the House of Representatives comes at a time when the conferees are in session on the veterans' emergency housing legislation. I had hoped that we might conclude the work of the conferees and have the conference report agreed to before the House took its recess. Whether the conferees can come to any conclusion today I do not know; and even if they should, unanimous consent of a special rule requiring a two-thirds vote in the House would be required in order to have the conference report considered today.

Under the circumstances it appears that if we cannot conclude our deliberations and have a conference report ready to be considered today in the House, it will have to go over until after the reconvening of the House. I am still hopeful that we may be able to have a report ready today, because time is running against this program, and it is of the essence. If we can arrive at a conclusion, so that the authorities may reasonably know what to expect in the way of a conference report, and may go ahead with their plans, it may be that no great amount of time will be lost; but I regret that we have been unable to conclude our deliberations and have a conference report ready for action by the two Houses before the House takes its recess.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters.

CONFIRMATION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] will yield to me for a moment, I may say

that I am compelled to absent myself from the Chamber in a few moments. I ask the Senator to yield to me so that I may ask unanimous consent for the present consideration, as in executive session, of the nominations on the Executive Calendar. They consist of postmaster nominations and one nomination each in the Army and the Navy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Thomas Donald Campbell to be brigadier general for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harold M. Bemis to be rear admiral, for temporary appointment, in the Navy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed. That concludes the Executive Calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today, it take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to voice objection because of the fact that tomorrow is Good Friday. I do not wish to make any point about it, but I do not believe that the Senate ought to be in session on Good Friday.

Mr. BARKLEY. I may say to the Senator that we have never followed the custom of adjourning for that reason. I appreciate the Senator's devotion to that day. However, I understand that he does not object to the request, but merely wishes to voice his own position.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] for himself and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] introduced Senate joint resolution 143, to au-

17 Aug
17

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 20, 1946
For actions of May 17, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 93

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	5	Food shortage.....	19	Personnel.....	1
Alcohol.....	16	Foreign relations.....	5	Price control.....	9,15,26
Appropriations.....	2,5,13,27,28	Forestry.....	9	Property, surplus.....	4,21
Bankruptcy.....	6	Inflation.....	23	Rationing.....	10
Budgeting.....	14	Labor.....	7	Social security.....	20
Economy.....	23	Law, administrative.....	5	Soil Conservation and	
Education.....	12,24	Livestock and meat.....	26	Domestic Allotment Act.	3
Electrification.....	25	Loans, farm.....	17	Sugar.....	16,26
Feed.....	18	Marketing.....	7	Transportation.....	11,22
Flag.....	8			Veterans.....	12

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Federal pay bill; ready for President. House passed legislative appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to continue Federal operation of Agricultural Conservation program. Senate agreed to conference report on bill to continue Farm Bankruptcy Act until Mar. 31, 1947. Sen. Stewart introduced bill to abolish OPA and transfer some of its functions to USDA. Sens. George and Butler introduced measure to extend period in which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. Sen. O'Daniel said labor-disputes bill should protect marketing of non-perishable, as well as perishable, commodities from labor-union interference.

HOUSE

- FEDERAL PAY BILL.** Both houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 1415 (pp. 5326-30, 5300-6). This bill will now be sent to the President. For its provisions see Digest 92.
- LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 6429 (pp. 5330-9). For its provisions see Digest 91.
- AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6459, to continue Federal operation of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act program for 2 years (H. Rept. 2074)(p. 5340).
- SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Rep. Price, Ill., defended Gen. Gregory against charges that the War Assets Administration is inefficient (p. 5340).
- ADJOURNED** until Mon., May 20 (p. 5340). The Majority Leader announced this week's program as follows: Mon., Coast Guard appropriation bill, Gwynne statute-of-limitations bill, consent calendar; Tues., private calendar, administrative-law bill, UNESCO bill; Wed., calendar Wed. (call rests with Banking and Currency); Thurs. and Fri., naval appropriation bill (p. 5337).

SENATE

- FARM BANKRUPTCY.** Agreed to conference report on H.R. 5504, to extend the Farm Bankruptcy Act until March 31, 1947 (pp. 5307-8).
- LABOR DISPUTES.** Continued debated on H.R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes (pp. 5271-7, 5280-3, 5288-96, 5306-7). During

the debate Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., stated that the bill should protect marketing of non-perishable, as well as perishable, commodities from labor-union interference (pp. 5295-6).

8. GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL. Sen. Saltonstall, Mass., commended the Judiciary Committee's favorable report on H.J.Res. 304, to authorize the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1946, General Pulaski's Memorial day (p. 5308).
9. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, criticized OPA's price control regulations on lumber and included sundry letters and OPA's regulations on the subject (pp. 5296-300).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Young Republicans' (Kans. 4th Congressional District) resolution opposing price-control extension (pp. 5269-70).
10. FOOD RATIONING. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Service Supreme Grocers Corp. (Kans.) letter opposing food rationing (p. 5269).
11. GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3565, to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (S.Rept. 1362) (p. 5270).
12. EDUCATION; VETERANS. Sen. Mead, N.Y., discussed the educational facilities for veterans and included sundry statements on the subject (pp. 5283-8).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 20 (p. 5308).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. BUDGET BALANCING. S. 2197 and S. 2198 (see Digest 91) provide that, if on July 31, 1947, the aggregate appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 exceeds \$31,500,000,000 the President shall fix and proclaim a uniform percentage reduction in all appropriations for that fiscal year (except as to permanent appropriations and those servicing the public debt, veterans' pensions, and benefits, and trust funds) in order to reduce the aggregate appropriation funds for the 1947 fiscal year to \$31,500,000,000.
15. PRICE CONTROL. S. 2215, by Sen. Stewart, Tenn., to abolish the OPA and to transfer certain of its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture and the National Housing Administrator. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 5270)
16. ALCOHOL; SUGAR. S. J. Res. 162, by Sen. George, Ga. (for himself and Sen. Butler, Mo.), extending for 7 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol. To Finance Committee. (p. 5270.) Remarks of author (p. 5288). It is understood that this bill was introduced with the approval of the Committee.
17. FARM LOANS. H.R. 6477, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to amend Sec. 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act and Sec. 3 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act To Agriculture Committee. (p. 5340.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. FEED SHORTAGE. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a Racine (Wis.) Journal-Times article reporting that flour is being fed to livestock, since field dealers have to buy it in order to get bran or middlings for feed and then being unable to sell it they mix it in with livestock feed (pp. A2936-7).

The veterans who signed these two petitions have presented them to us so that they might be used for this purpose, understanding, as they do, the issues involved in the controversy now pending on the Senate floor, and I say that it is worthy of note by Members of the Senate that the men who made almost the supreme sacrifice for their country feel that there is involved the civil rights of citizens of this country, they feel that there is under attack the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively by the series of amendments that are pending to the committee bill. They feel that organized labor is deserving of the support and the confidence of the veterans who fought for this country and that now we should not turn against them to deprive them of the gain they won in the many long years they fought for bettering the conditions of themselves and their families.

Mr. President, I want to add only this: I am informed that the President of the United States this afternoon has taken over the railroads. It is my earnest hope, and I repeat essentially what I said here yesterday, that the President will exercise the authority which I believe him to possess under the Smith-Connally Act, and that now, as the operator of the American railroads which he has taken over, he will, through his chosen representatives, negotiate with the employees, and by true collective bargaining, guided only by the principles of right and the public interest, with due regard for the private interest of the management and the ownership, enter into agreements which will make it possible for the working men and women who are today involved in this controversy to get their due, and for the United States public to enjoy the continued service of the great railroad system of this country. I hope that the President of the United States will set that precedent now, and then, as soon as he has acted in the railroad case, follow the same precedent in the coal mine case. I believe that if the President will do that in less than 10 days not only will the railroad strike be settled, not only will the so-called coal strike be settled, but we will have made a momentous step forward in having worked out a procedure whereby in cases of crisis a way will be opened by which these controversies can be thoroughly settled.

If the President has any doubt at all about his authority to do that, I am sure he will find a responsive Senate and House that will add any clarity he may feel is necessary to his authority. But I feel that he has it. I feel that the Congress will back him up if he exercises it; I am confident that the country will give him its support if he exercises it; and I believe that the employees of the railroads and the employees of the coal mines will support him if given a opportunity to sit down in a true spirit of collective bargaining to work out their differences with such a fair representative of management as the President of the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the petition from this distinguished and beloved group of veterans whom I referred to in the gallery, may be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

We, the undersigned patients at the Thomas England General Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J., and Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., have served in various theaters of the recent war; we have sustained injuries which most of us will carry for life. We voice no resentment. We are proud to have served our country. In our efforts to win the treatment we are entitled to we have had the support of organized labor. We now voice our support of organized labor and other groups which are opposing repressive labor legislation now pending in Congress.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I was very much interested in the comment just made by the Senator from Florida on what he believed would be a happy solution of the difficulties of the railroads. I certainly am glad, and I think all Members of the Senate are glad, that the President has acted expeditiously to take over the railroads to avert a stoppage of operation. But, as I understood the Senator from Florida, he indicated that it was his belief that the President should now proceed to negotiate a final and binding agreement with the employees of the railroads on behalf of the employers, and that that would represent true collective bargaining as he interpreted it.

Mr. President, I merely wish to say that the situation in which the head of an administration which is openly allied politically with the CIO-PAC would negotiate a collective bargaining contract on behalf of the employer with his employees to me present a rather fantastic interpretation of what I believe free collective bargaining between management and its employees means under the law.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am not the defender of the President; but I wish to say that the President is the President of the United States. He is not representing the CIO and the PAC any more than he is representing the Baptist Church or the fraternal organizations with which he may happen to be associated. He is not representing one segment of the American people any more than another. I am sure that upon reflection the able and distinguished Senator from Minnesota would not wish to inspire a public lack of confidence in the people's Chief Magistrate by suggesting that his official Executive acts are colored either by partisanship or by prejudice in behalf of one particular segment of the political or economic life of this country.

I have faith that if the President of the United States acts he will act in a way which is right and fair, and that he will not be blinded by prejudice or selfish pecuniary interests. I know that the President believes that the working people of this country—indeed, all the people—should have health protection, because he recommended to this Congress that we enact health legislation. If the miners had had the kind of health legislation which the President recommended, Mr. John L. Lewis would not have been able to use the club of delinquency which he has been able to raise against the operators of the coal mines

in providing for the employees he represents.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I do not wish to engage in a debate with the Senator from Florida as to the character of President Truman. In my service with him here I learned to respect and admire him, and I have great affection for him. I think that on the record a very good case could be made for the proposition which I stated that this administration has shown considerable bias on the side of great organizations of labor. But I think it is clear from the remarks of the Senator from Florida that he seems to feel that the leaders of unions in their collective-bargaining negotiations are always virtuous, and never have selfish motives but that the employers on the other hand are always blackguards always motivated solely by greedy self-interest. That does not quite jibe with my observation of human nature.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President I believe that if the able Senator from Minnesota were acting in the way he is so capable of acting after reflection and deliberation he would not have made that charge against the Senator from Florida any more than he would have indulged in the previous innuendo against the President of the United States.

I have never stated that management was all bad and labor was all good. Most of us have about as much humanity in us as the rest of us; and that applies to labor unions. However, I did say—and I repeat—that if the Government of the United States, under the direction of its President, were negotiating these agreements, the President would be able to look at the problem from the viewpoint of fairness, and dispassionately, in the public interest, regardless of the private and pecuniary motive which sometimes clouds the vision, or the prejudice which sometimes limits the ability to see of the man who has that kind of an interest. The suggestion which I made seemed to me to offer a practical way by which progress could be made in the solution of this controversy, in the service of the public interest.

EXTENSION OF FARM BANKRUPTCY ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 5504, known as the act to extend the Frazier-Lempke Farm Bankruptcy Act. Let me say, by way of explanation, that when the bill passed the House it provided for extending the Farm Bankruptcy Act, known as the Frazier-Lempke Act, for a period of 15 months. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary saw fit to reduce it to 1 month. The conferees adopted a compromise which extended it to March 31, 1947.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Is the conference report signed by all the Senate conferees?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes.

Mr. HILL. There is no disagreement among the Senate conferees?

Mr. McCARRAN. There is no disagreement among the Senate conferees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report submitted by the Senator from Nevada will be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The report submitted by Mr. McCARRAN is as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5504) to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Instead of "June 4, 1946" as proposed by the Senate insert "March 31, 1947"; and the Senate agree to the same.

PAT McCARRAN,
ABE MURDOCK,
CHAPMAN REVERCOMB,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOBES,
EARL C. MICHENER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nevada?

There being no objection, the conference report was considered and agreed to.

GENERAL PULASKI MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, may I take this opportunity to say a few words on a measure pending on the Senate Calendar, namely, House Joint Resolution 304? This joint resolution is very close to the hearts of many of my Massachusetts constituents. It has been passed by the House, and I am confident it will be passed by the Senate as soon as the calendar is called. As I shall not then have an opportunity to say anything about the subject I should like to speak on it very briefly now.

This joint resolution authorizes the President to proclaim October 11, 1946, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

In Massachusetts, since 1932, our General Court has required the Governor annually to issue a proclamation upon this day. For 6 years I eagerly issued such proclamations. I am heartily in favor of this resolution and hope it may be adopted.

Count Casimir Pulaski was born in one of the blackest periods of Poland's tragic subjugation, when his compatriots—as during World War II—were crushed by a cruel conspiracy against the rights of man. He lived in a period when the Colonies in America were throwing off the yoke of tyranny of King George III. After fighting for freedom in his land of Poland, only to see it go down to defeat, Count Pulaski escaped the clutch of the conqueror and continued from afar to do what he could for the land he loved. Later, finding no country in Europe ready to use his services, he went to

Paris where he met Benjamin Franklin, the agent of the American Colonies, and arranged to come to America. George Washington accepted Pulaski's services on behalf of the American colonists, and without waiting for an officer's commission, Pulaski enlisted in the Army. Congress rewarded his bravery by commissioning him, at the instance of Washington, as the first commander of the American cavalry with the rank of brigadier general on September 15, 1777. Some 6 months later he was designated commander of the independent corps known as Pulaski's Legion. As the heroic leader of this band, he valiantly shared the fortunes of the struggling Continental Army. He repeatedly distinguished himself for his valor, military genius, and active zeal, until in the ill-fated assault upon the city of Savannah, October 9, 1779, Pulaski was wounded in the thigh by a grape shot when trying to arrest the retreat of the French columns. Two days later he died on board the United States Brig *Wasp*. This loyal son of Poland, unable to save the freedom of his own land, died for that of America.

In commemorating the services of Count Pulaski in the American Revolution, we do equal homage to the services of his compatriots, who, during this last great war, suffered sorrow and abasement at the hands of a conqueror while never relenting in their supreme effort to uphold the principles of civilization. Such spirit lights the way to liberty in the world.

Mr. President, I am very glad the joint resolution has been passed by the House, and has been favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and undoubtedly it will be passed by this honorable body.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Maurice T. Smith, of Colorado, to be United States marshal for the district of Colorado, vice Arthur D. Fairbanks, deceased, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edward Dana Durand to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Price Gregg to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Nan Wood Honeyman to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 29, with headquarters at Portland, Oreg.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles I. Lafferty to be comptroller of customs, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey are confirmed en bloc.

COAST GUARD

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast Guard.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Coast Guard be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Coast Guard are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objections, the President will be notified forthwith.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. HILL. Under the previous order of the Senate, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being under the order previously entered, until Monday, May 20, 1946, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate May 17 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Maurice T. Smith, of Colorado, to be United States marshal for the district of Colorado, vice Arthur D. Fairbanks, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 17 (legislative day of March 5), 1946:

May
28.



CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued
For actions of

May 21, 1946
May 20, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 94

CONTENTS

Alcohol.....8,19	Housing.....14,27	RFC reports.....15
Appropriations.....10,31	Indian claims.....7	Relief, foreign...12,16,25
Bankruptcy.....6	Information.....30	School-lunch program....1
Credit unions.....4	Labor.....9,21	Social security.....26
Education.....14	Limitations statute.....5	Strategic materials.....3
Electrification.....10,29	Livestock and meat.11,20,22	Subsidies.....24
Feed shortage.....20	Loans, farm.....17	Sugar.....8,19,28
Food production.....21	Price control.9,13,18,22,28,29	Veterans.....27
Grain shortage.....16,23	Property, surplus.....2	Wheat.....23

HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on school-lunch bill; provides unlimited appropriation authorization, authorizes \$10,000,000 a year to USDA for non-food assistance. House received conference report on bill to extend Farm Bankruptcy Act until Mar. 31, 1947. House passed bill to provide 2-year statute of limitations regarding U.S. laws for which specific statute has not been enacted. Rep. Curtis introduced bill to extend for 7 months time during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups; Senate committee has reported companion bill.

HOUSE

- 1. SCHOOL-LUNCH BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3370 (pp. 5405-7). The conference agreement does not provide any specific limitation on the sums to be appropriated; deletes all reference to nonprofit child-care centers except with respect to Puerto Rico; provides that the total of the apportionment of funds for the territories and possessions shall not exceed 3% of the funds appropriated for foods, provides for apportionment among the States of not less than 1% of the funds made available for foods; makes \$10,000,000 available to the Secretary (out of the sum appropriated each year) for non-food assistance; limits administrative expenses to 3 1/2%; provides for State matching on the bases of \$1 for \$1 during the fiscal years 1947 through 1950, \$1 for \$1.50 from 1951 through 1955, and \$1 for \$3 thereafter; changes the discrimination provision so as to provide that, in instances where a State maintains separate schools for minority and majority races, no funds made available pursuant to the bill shall be paid to a State unless a just and equitable distribution is made for minority races. Otherwise the bill follows the House version.
- 2. SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Rep. Rees, Kans., said there has been "unnecessary waste of war surplus automobiles and equipment" (p. 5380).
- 3. STRATEGIC MATERIALS.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 752, to authorize purchase of strategic and critical materials for national defense (p. 5381).
- 4. CREDIT UNIONS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6372, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act so as to provide penalties for over-charging of interest, permit

issuance of shares in joint tenancy, give the boards more latitude regarding bonds of officers, liberalize the limitation on amount of loans, etc. (p. 5385).

5. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 2788, which limits the time during which action may be brought for recovery of wages, penalties, or other damages pursuant to any U. S. law and for which a specific statute of limitation has not been provided (pp. 5389-405). Agreed to amendments by Rep. Hobbs, Ala. to provide for a limit of 2 years (instead of 1, as provided in the committee bill) (pp. 5404-5), and by Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., to provide that this bill shall not apply to actions in which the Government is plaintiff (p. 5404).

6. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Received the conference report on H. R. 5504, to extend the Farm Bankruptcy Act until Mar. 31, 1947 (p. 5407). The Senate agreed to this report May 17.

7. INDIAN CLAIMS. Passed H. R. 4497, to create an Indian Claims Commission, which authorizes the Commission to call upon any Government department for "any information it may deem necessary" (pp. 5408-24).

SENATE

8. SUGAR; ALCOHOL. Reported (May 17) without amendment S. J. Res. 162, to extend for 7 months (until Feb. 1, 1947) the period during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugar or sirup (S. Rept. 1361).

9. LABOR. Continued debate on H.R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes (pp. 5347-76). During the debate Sens. Pepper (Fla.) and Ellender (La.) discussed the possibility of increasing wages without necessarily increasing the cost of the commodities, and Sen. Pepper claimed that we have not given OPA sufficient personnel and funds to enforce regulations against the black market (pp. 5373-4).

10. ELECTRIFICATION. Received a National Reclamation Association resolution protesting against appropriating \$23,323,000 for the Interior Department for continuing the Southwestern Power Administration (p. 5344).

11. MEAT SHORTAGE. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, inserted a N.Y. Times editorial recognizing the fact that a large percentage of the nation's beef is going into the black market at the retail level and that it is unlikely that OPA will be able to recover control of the situation (p. 5345).

12. FOREIGN RELIEF. Received an American Academy of Arts and Sciences resolution favoring an increase in the amount of wheat, milk, and fats for shipment to Europe and Asia (p. 5344).

13. PRICE CONTROL. Received Iowa, N.Y., and Mass. citizens' petitions urging the continuation of the OPA without crippling amendments (pp. 5344-5).

14. HOUSING; EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5796, to amend the National Defence Housing Act so as to authorize contributions for the maintenance and operation of certain school facilities (p. 5345).

15. RFC REPORTS. Received reports of RFC activities for Feb. 1946; RFC small business activities, Feb. and Mar. 1946; and Smaller War Plants Corporation, Jan. 28-31, 1946 (p. 5344).

The House bill provided, in section 102, that not less than 75 percent of the funds appropriated for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the States for such year for carrying out the provisions of the act. The conference substitute provides for the apportionment among the States during each fiscal year of not less than 75 percent of the funds made available for such year for supplying agricultural commodities and other foods. The funds available for supplying agricultural commodities and other foods are all sums appropriated except the \$10,000,000 specified in section 5 for nonfood assistance.

The conference substitute adds a section (sec. 5) which makes available \$10,000,000 to the Secretary out of the sum appropriated for any fiscal year pursuant to the act for the purpose of providing nonfood assistance for the school-lunch program. This sum is to be apportioned among the States on the basis of factors, and in accordance with the standards, applicable to the apportionment of funds available for the supplying of agricultural commodities and other foods. The total of such funds apportioned for nonfood assistance for use in Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands is not to exceed 3 percent of the funds appropriated for nonfood assistance. Nonfood assistance is defined in the conference substitute as equipment used on school premises in storing, preparing, or serving food for school children.

The House bill limited, in section 103, the amount for administrative expenses of the secretary to 3 percent of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year for the purposes of the act. The conference agreement (sec. 6) increases the maximum for administrative expenses to 3½ percent.

Section 104 (a) of the House bill provided for payments to be made to States conditioned upon the respective State's matching the grant, during each year, from sources within the State according to the following ratio:

Fiscal year 1947, \$1 for \$1.
Fiscal year 1948, \$1 for \$2.
Fiscal years 1949 and 1950, \$1 for \$3.
Thereafter, \$1 for \$4.

The conference agreement (sec. 7) prescribes that the matching provisions shall be in accordance with the following ratio:

Fiscal years 1947 to 1950, inclusive, \$1 for \$1.
Fiscal years 1951 to 1955, inclusive, \$1 for \$1.50.

Thereafter, \$1 for \$3.

Section 104 (b) of the bill as it passed the House provided, with respect to the matching requirements, that in the event the total of the funds from sources within the State, which may be considered as matching funds, do not completely match the Federal apportionments, the State educational agency may determine the application of such funds from sources within the State against the matching requirements with the exception that funds from sources within the State used in connection with schools not participating in the school-lunch program may not be so used. That language of section 104 (b) was included in view of the provisions in title II of the original bill introduced in the House. Title II was, however, not included in the bill as passed by the House. The conference substitute eliminates the provisions in section 104 (b).

Section 107 of the bill as it passed the House precluded the payment or disbursement of funds to any State or school if, in carrying out its functions under the act, it makes any discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin of children. The conference agreement (sec. 11 (c)) changed this restriction so as to provide, in instances where a State maintains separate schools for minority and for majority races, that no funds made available pursuant to the

act shall be paid or disbursed to the State unless a just and equitable distribution is made within the State, for the benefit of such minority races, of funds paid to it under the act.

J. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
STEPHEN PACE,
AUG. H. ANDRESEN,
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN,
HAROLD COOLEY,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article from the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record on two subjects.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include correspondence regarding the misuse of the honorable-discharge button.

Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an address he recently delivered.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an article, The 5-Year Plan of Aviation Backward, by Chick Logan.

AMENDING AN ACT ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5504) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5504) entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Instead of "June 4, 1946" as proposed by the Senate insert "March 31, 1947"; and the Senate agree to the same.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOBES,
EARL C. MICHENER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PAT MCCARRAN,
ABE MURDOCK,
CHAPMAN REVERCOMBE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5504) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, submit the following statement in

explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The House bill provided that section 75 (c) of the Bankruptcy Act (which expired March 4, 1946) be extended to June 4, 1947. The Senate amendment provided that this section be extended to June 4, 1946. The conference agreement extends the section to March 31, 1947.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOBES,
EARL C. MICHENER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF ONE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 1163) to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the northern district of California.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the conference report. (For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 16, 1946.)

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in three instances on three separate subjects and include newspaper items and quotations in each instance.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LABOR RELATIONS

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 148, Rept. No. 2082), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there is hereby established a joint committee to be composed of seven Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and seven Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

Sec. 2. The committee shall make a thorough study and investigation of existing and pending labor legislation and of the whole field of labor relations and report to their respective Houses of Congress its recommendations for legislation to promote harmonious relations between labor and industry and to safeguard the public interest in the orderly and uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce and the mining, manufacturing, and production of essential commodities, and the uninterrupted cooperation of public utilities and enterprises essential to the operation of such utilities or essential to the public health or welfare.

The committee shall also investigate and report on the desirability of further legislation concerning the health and safety of employees engaged in industries that are essentially hazardous, with a view to the prevention of accidents and the improvement of health and sanitary conditions connected with such industries.

The committee shall further investigate the feasibility of the establishment of a uniform voluntary system of welfare funds, with a view to the enactment of legislation to assist in the promotion and encouragement of

such a program for the benefit of ill, disabled, or aged employees and their families.

The committee shall confer and consult with responsible leaders of both organized labor and industry and shall seek, as far as compatible with their own judgment, to recommend legislation that will eliminate all reasonable objections of either labor or industry.

The committee shall have power to report to the Senate and the House of Representatives, through the Members of the respective Houses, such legislation as it may deem wise and adequate to carry out the purposes of this concurrent resolution.

SEC. 3. (a) The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(b) The committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 511 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4497) to create an Indian Claims Commission, to provide for the powers, duties, and functions thereof, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 124]

Adams	Bennet, N. Y.	Brooks
Arends	Bishop	Brumbaugh
Baldwin, Md.	Blackney	Buck
Baldwin, N. Y.	Bloom	Buckley
Barden	Bonner	Buffett
Barrett, Pa.	Boren	Bulwinkle
Bates, Mass.	Boykin	Burch
Bell	Bradley, Pa.	Butler
Bender		Campbell

Cannon, Fla.	Hall,	Philbin
Cannon, Mo.	Edwin Arthur	Powell
Carlson	Hall,	Price, Ill.
Case, N. J.	Leonard W.	Quinn, N. Y.
Celler	Harris	Rabaut
Clark	Hart	Rabin
Claason	Hartley	Rains
Clippinger	Hays	Ramey
Cochran	Healy	Randolph
Colmer	Hébert	Rayfiel
Cooley	Hefferan	Reece, Tenn.
Corbett	Hinchaw	Rich
Curley	Holmes, Mass.	Rivers
Daughton, Va.	Huber	Robinson, Utah
Dawson	Jarman	Rodgers, Pa.
De Lacy	Jenkins	Roe, Md.
Delaney,	Johnson, Ind.	Roe, N. Y.
James J.	Kelley, Pa.	Rogers, Fla.
Delaney,	Keogh	Rogers, N. Y.
John J.	Kerr	Rooney
D'Ewart	King	Rowan
Dingell	Kinzer	Sadowski
Dirksen	Kirwan	Shafer
Domeneaux	Klein	Sharp
Dondero	Knutson	Sheppard
Douglas, Calif.	Kunkel	Sheridan
Durham	LaFollette	Short
Dworshak	Lane	Simpson, Pa.
Earthman	Lanham	Slaughter
Eberharter	Lea	Somers, N. Y.
Elliott	LeCompte	Spence
Elston	LeFevre	Starkey
Engle, Calif.	Luce	Stewart
Fallon	Ludlow	Sumner, Ill.
Fenton	Lynch	Talbot
Fernandez	McConnell	Tarver
Fisher	McCowan	Thom
Flood	McGehee	Thomas, N. J.
Folger	McGlinchey	Thomas, Tex.
Forand	Maloney	Tibbott
Fulton	Marcantonio	Tolan
Gamble	Mathews	Torrens
Gardner	May	Traynor
Gary	Morgan	Vinson
Gavin	Murphy	Voorhis, Calif.
Gearhart	Neely	Vursell
Gerlach	Norton	Wadsworth
Gifford	O'Brien, Ill.	Walter
Gillette	O'Brien, Mich.	Wasielewski
Goodwin	O'Neal	Weaver
Gore	O'Toole	Weichel
Graham	Pace	White
Granahan	Patrick	Winstead
Green	Patterson	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gross	Peterson, Ga.	Wood
Gwinn, N. Y.	Pfeffer	Woodhouse
Hagen		

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 229 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, after I have consumed about 7 minutes, I shall yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], a member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman realize this opens up anew \$1,133,000,000 of claims that have already been authorized by previous law to be submitted to the Court of Claims and passed on, and that the bill wipes out the right of offset on the part of the Government that has heretofore been allowed? That is the decision of the Attorney General and the Comptroller General.

Mr. SABATH. That was the case under the two former bills, but the committee has held prolonged and careful hearings and, after due and careful consideration on the part of the Committee on Indian Affairs, after hearing many witnesses, and giving careful consideration to the two original bills, H. R. 1198 and H. R. 1341, the committee, so I am informed—of course, I did not attend any of those hearings—by a unanimous vote

finally reported the bill H. R. 4497, which is before us now.

Mr. Speaker, the rule provides for 1 hour of general debate, after which the bill will be considered under the 5-minute rule. It is as usual an open rule, giving the Members the opportunity to offer amendments and to vote for or against them, and to vote for or against the bill or any provision thereof.

As I understand, Mr. Speaker, there are a few opposed to this bill, but I am informed by the proponents of the bill that the objection originally was to the first two bills, which have been rewritten and the rights and interests of the Government have been safeguarded and protected to the best ability of the committee. I am informed also that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], as well as one or two others, were opposed to the bill, and especially to the provision that "no claim shall be excluded from consideration on the ground that it has become barred by law or any rule of law or equity, or that it is barred by any statute of limitations or by laches." I have been advised that the committee has agreed to the amendment that will be offered to clarify this provision so that no claims that already have been adjudicated, or have had their day in court, shall be permitted to be revived or tried de novo.

As one who has been here for a good many years and has seen many of these Indian claims bills before the House, I am of the opinion that a limit should be set and these continuous claims should be limited in time to 5 years.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, creates a Fact-Finding Commission of three. The Commission will not have final and complete jurisdiction to adjust or approve any claim. The Commission will be responsible to the Court of Claims. It is given jurisdiction to hear and recommend, but the final decision will be made by the Court of Claims. The Commission must make a report within 5 years, and all the claims must be settled within 10 years. Therefore, we can look forward, if this bill is passed, to getting rid of these many Indian claims bills within 10 years. These bills have been with us for many years. I am not disposed to depriving the Indians of any rights because I have some Indians in my district, but they are good Indians. I feel that justice should be done to them and that these professional claim hunters and claim filers should be stopped. Before the Committee on Rules we heard several gentlemen, outstanding Americans, who had the interest of our country at heart. They highly recommend, approve, and urge this legislation. In view of the unanimous report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, the Committee on Rules, after hearing these witnesses, unanimously agreed to grant a rule on this bill. Consequently, I feel that the rule should be adopted, and in the interest of the Indians, as well as our Nation, the bill should be passed, because it is bound to put an end, as I say, to many of these professional lawyers who have been pestering Congress for many years with new claims—new claims—and more new claims. Unless this bill is passed, we will have claims coming before us for perhaps another 25 years.

AMENDING SECTION 75 OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

MAY 20, 1946.— Ordered to be printed

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5504]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5504) entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Instead of "June 4, 1946", as proposed by the Senate, insert *March 31, 1947*; and the Senate agree to the same.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOBBS,
EARL C. MICHENER,
Managers on the Part of the House.

PAT McCARRAN,
ABE MURDOCK,
CHAPMAN REVERCOMB,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5504) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The House bill provided that section 75 (c) of the Bankruptcy Act (which expired March 4, 1946) be extended to June 4, 1947. The Senate amendment provided that this section be extended to June 4, 1946. The conference agreement extends the section to March 31, 1947.

HATTON W. SUMNERS,
SAM HOBBS,
EARL C. MICHENER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 24, 1946
For actions of May 23, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 97

CONTENTS

Administrative expenses.....15	Inflation.....10,19	Reclamation.....17
Appropriations.....5	Labor.....10	Roads.....4,22
Bankruptcy.....6	Law, administrative.....9	School-lunch program....1
Education.....3	Legislative program.....9	Social security.....18
Food shortage.....13	Livestock and meat.....5	Subsidies.....16,22
Fertilizers.....10	Loans, farm.....6	Sugar.....16
Food conservation.....10	Nomination.....12	Taxation.....20
Foreign relations.....3	Personnel.....14,18,20	Trade, foreign.....21
Forestry.....22	Poultry.....13	Transportation.....4
Rains.....8,13,16	Price control.....5,7,10,11	Wheat.....16
Housing.....12,22	Property, surplus.....2	Veterans.....22
	Purchasing.....5	

HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to conference report on school-lunch bill; Senate has not yet acted. House agreed to conference report on bill to continue Farm Bankruptcy Act until Mar. 31, 1947; ready for President. House passed UNESCO Bill. Rep. Murray, Wis., spoke against meat-slaughter quotas and price control on livestock and meat. House committee appointed to investigate surplus property; Slaughter is Chairman. Senate committee reported nomination of Watt as Housing Expediter. President approved Patman housing bill. Sen. Morse urged price control continuation. Sen. Tydings criticized fertilizer and preserving-can embargoes.

HOUSE

1. ~~SCHOOL LUNCH BILL.~~ Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3370, without discussion and without a record vote (p. 5557). The Senate has not yet received the report.
2. ~~SURPLUS-PROPERTY INVESTIGATION.~~ Reps. Slaughter (Chairman), Davis, Rooney, Rizley, and Robertson of N. Dak. were appointed members of the special committee to investigate surplus-property disposal, pursuant to H. Res. 385 (p.5557).
3. ~~UNESCO BILL.~~ Passed, 264-41, as reported H. J. Res. 305, to provide for U. S. participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (pp. 5558-9).
4. ~~ALASKAN HIGHWAY.~~ The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. Res. 636, to create an Alaskan International Highway Commission (p. 5558).
5. ~~NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.~~ Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 5559-87). During general debate on this bill, Rep. Murray, Wis., spoke against meat-slaughter quotas and price control on livestock and meat (pp. 5576-8), and Rep. Sheppard, Calif., spoke against contract authority in lieu of appropriations (pp. 5560-1).
6. ~~FARM BANKRUPTCY.~~ Agreed to the conference report on ~~this bill~~ H. R. 5504, to extend the Farm Bankruptcy Act until Mar. 31, 1947 (p. 5588). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. ~~PRICE CONTROL.~~ Rep. Gavin, Pa., defended the House price-control bill, stating that it "affords plenty of room to control prices" (p. 5587).

8. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received a petition from N. Y. citizens urging legislation to authorize prohibition against use of grain for alcohol (p. 5590).
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader announced that the administrative-law and stock-piling bills are to be considered today (p. 5588).

SENATE

10. LABOR DISPUTES. Continued debate on H. R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for mediation of labor disputes (pp. 5594-664). During the debate Sen. Morse, Oreg., discussed the possibilities of inflation "unless American workers, American farmers, and American consumers generally can maintain a relatively high purchasing power" (p. 5600), and urged continuation of price controls until a balance between supply and purchasing power is obtained (pp. 5601-2); and Sen. Tydings, Md., criticized the recent embargo on fertilizers and preserving cans and the effect of such embargo on the food program (pp. 5628-9).
Received a petition for cloture on this bill, the time for vote being stated as 1:00 p.m., Sat. May 25 (pp. 5638-9).
Rejected, 32-45, a modified amendment by Sen. Pepper, Fla., regarding welfare funds (p. 5658).
Agreed, 43-34, to amendment by Sens. Green (R.I.) and Pepper (Fla.) regarding administration of welfare funds (pp. 5658-9).
11. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., inserted the President's letter to him urging extension of the Price Control and Stabilization Acts without crippling amendments (pp. 5614-5).
12. NOMINATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported the nomination of Wilson W. Wyatt to be Housing Expediter (p. 5664).
13. FEED SHORTAGE. Sen. Tobey, N.H., inserted his telegram to the President urging the raising of the ceiling on grain to permit the purchase of grain for feed to alleviate the shortage which is, he says, "the most serious situation which ever confronted our poultry raisers" (p. 5645).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. PERSONNEL; SALARIES. H.R. 6532, by Rep. McGehee, Miss., to provide a method for payments in certain Government establishments of overtime, leave, and holiday compensation on the basis of night rates pursuant to certain decisions of the Comptroller General. To Claims Committee. (p. 5590.)
15. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. H.R. 6533, by Rep. Manasco, Ala., to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 5590.)
16. WHEAT BONUS. S. 2240, by Sen. Reed, Kans., to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30¢ per bushel on wheat and corn sold by producers between Jan. 1, 1946, and Apr. 18, 1946. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 5593.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. SUGAR SUBSIDIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reed, N.Y., criticizing the subsidies on sugar as a cause of the shortage (p. A3080).
17. RECLAMATION. Rep. Sabath, Ill., inserted Harold L. Ickes' newspaper article claiming that private power companies are working against the National Reclamation

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO REVISE AND EXTEND

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House have five legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLOESER asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole today and include an article from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and also an editorial from the same paper.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH (at the request of Mr. PLUMLEY) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts from committee hearings and reports.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a speech, and in the other an editorial.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on June 3 next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, my colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STEVENSON] may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by George E. Sokolsky and, further, to extend his remarks in another instance and include a statement before the House Committee on Ways and Means in connection with the general hearings on social security.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

NO UNNECESSARY CONTROLS

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, the air waves are loaded every night and part of the day with talks, sermons, and short "plugs" on the future of price control and what it will mean to the American people. Extreme positions are taken both by those who are for and against. It is represented that without control—and particularly without the kind of control that the Office of Price Administration chooses to dispense unhampered and un-

challenged—prices will rise so high that a dollar will have scarcely no purchasing power.

On the other side it is contended that great material blessings would appear quickly if price controls were abandoned forthwith.

Usually the true situation lies somewhere between the extremes of the debates on public questions. The recent action by the House of Representatives on the extension of price control and the continuance of the OPA is evidence that a great majority of those who participated in the action were seeking, first, to make price control function without retarding production; and second, to remove controls that are plainly useless and injurious.

Over a period of several months administration leaders have said repeatedly that it was their policy to apply price controls to scarce commodities and facilities only. Nothing of any consequence was done to make good on their declarations. The House of Representatives has provided the means of return to a free economy just as rapidly as the production in an industry is equal to the consumer's needs. If the other body of Congress agrees, price control just for the sake of control will pass.

In my several statements in the House while the bill was under consideration I used the petroleum industry as an example of continued price control after the necessity had passed. It was found possible to lift gasoline and other petroleum products rationing the day after the Japanese stopped fighting. The ending of rationing was evidence that the supply was adequate. Price control should have been lifted at the same time, but it is here yet. To contend that petroleum prices to the consumer would go into "runaway inflation," as the OPA expresses it, except for control, would be to argue stupidly. With a plentiful supply and with the competition that exists in the industry, prices could not run far. There are some needed adjustments to be made for the sake of providing for future production, and they will not be made as long as the OPA is in the saddle. After such adjustments occur, I predict that petroleum will be still selling far below its value with relation to other commodities.

During the war we suspended our free economy for the sake of one purpose on which we all agree. That was to win the war. The Congress obviously did not agree when it voted the broad powers to the President to do the things needful to wage war that it was voting to make a permanent change in the form of government or in the free enterprise system of the Nation. There are those who would like to keep up the wartime controls, the wartime spending and the wartime jobs for those who do the controlling. There are others who seek political advancement by advocating the continuance of the controls, the spending and the jobs. Some of these are most hysterical in their pleas not to "cripple OPA," or to "cut the heart out of OPA."

An automobile must have an accelerator as well as a brake. The OPA has never appeared to recognize anything ex-

cept the brake and under its philosophy the car never moves at all.

As passed by the House, the bill affords plenty of room to control prices where through scarcity prices might be bid up to injurious levels. The bill does require that in scarcity industries prices shall not be kept down to where no increase in production is possible and on plentiful articles, OPA is simply to get out of the way.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD of yesterday be corrected. On roll call No. 130, I was recorded as not having been present. I was here and answered "present."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD and Journal will be corrected.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GERLACH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from one of his constituents and, further, to extend his remarks in another instance and to also include another letter from another constituent.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL DAY—JULY 1, 1946

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 152.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That Monday, the 1st day of July 1946, be set aside as the day upon which there shall be held a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives for appropriate exercises in commemoration of the life, character, and public service of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, former President of the United States.

That a joint committee, to consist of three Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall be named, with full power to make all arrangements and publish a suitable program for the joint session of Congress herein authorized, and to issue the invitations hereinafter mentioned.

That invitations shall be extended to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and such other invitations shall be issued as to the said committee shall seem best.

That all expenses incurred by the committee in the execution of the provisions of this resolution shall be paid, one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object—and I am not going to object—this is the usual memorial service that follows the death of any President?

Mr. BULWINKLE. That is absolutely correct, with one exception: Heretofore there have been five Senators and seven Members of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. But this is the usual procedure. I was not

mentioning the number on the committee.

Mr. BULWINKLE. The gentleman is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THE FIRST INTERIM REPORT, NO. 1888, OF THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 2109) a privileged resolution (H. Res. 634), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives 3,000 additional copies of its first interim report, No. 1888, current session, submitted pursuant to the Resolution No. 64, creating a Select Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and defining its powers and duties.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a timely address delivered over Station WOR, New York, on May 7, by former Postmaster General James A. Farley, now chairman of the Coca-Cola Board of Export Corp., on the subject, "Government aid in the prevention and cure of cancer."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5504) entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceeding of the House May 20, 1946.)

The conference report was agreed to.

BILL OF RIGHTS DAY

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H. J. Res. 273) authorizing and requesting the President to issue annually a proclamation designating December 15 as Bill of Rights Day, with Senate amendments, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Line 3, after "is" insert "hereby."

Line 4 strike out "annually."

Line 5, after "15" insert "1946."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, what is the effect of the Senate amendment?

Mr. HOBBS. It simply puts in what the House committee recommended and which had substituted for the 1-year observance a regular annual permanent observance.

I have conferred with the distinguished author of the bill, the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH], and he states that while he is disappointed that the Senate struck out the permanent feature and substituted only a 1-year observance, that he has no objection to it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. As it now stands, it is for 1 year only.

Mr. HOBBS. That is right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and include certain correspondence.

Mr. IZAC (at the request of Mr. DOYLE) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and address the House for 1 minute at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, this morning the House convened at the hour of 11 instead of its usual hour of 12. Then, instead of there being the usual approximate length of time for 1-minute speeches, unanimous consents, and other items of business, an early roll call was had on House Joint Resolution 305 providing for membership and participation by the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. I was present throughout the most interesting and encouraging debate on the subject matter of this important resolution and the roll call vote thereon went over from Wednesday until today. I was not present at the roll call nor did I have notice thereof that it was being called. I was on official business and unavoidably absent, but I want the House to know that if I had been present in person, I would most sincerely and cordially have voted "Aye" for, Mr. Speaker, I am very sure that the

most lasting and enduring peace possible in the world will come only through sensible, sound, and adequate emphasis upon educational, scientific, and cultural understanding and participation by the peoples of the world. We must learn to live as neighbors in a world neighborhood else with atomic energy and with results of that discovery and experiment, we very easily, almost instantly, could blow our neighbors and ourselves into eternity. Force, violence, destruction are never a solution for settlement of differences between men; nor, do they form a sound foundation for the settlement of differences between nations.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. DE LACY) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement on the National Committee on Labor Law of the National Lawyers' Guild.

Mr. COFFEE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix in three separate instances, and in connection therewith to include excerpts from newspaper and magazine articles.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Star of May 22, entitled "Crisis in Poland."

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW AND PART OF NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] the program for tomorrow.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the gentleman from Massachusetts, I may say that the first order of business tomorrow will be the consideration of the bill S. 7, the administrative court bill. If this bill is disposed of in time to take up another bill (S. 752) relating to strategic materials, known as the stock-pile bill, it also will be brought up. From information I have received, I understand there is no opposition. I believe both bills come with unanimous reports. If we can dispose of those tomorrow we will do so; but in any event that will be the order of business.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Has the gentleman any information yet as to the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. With the indulgence of my friend I will answer that tomorrow, except to say that next week will be a very light one. I can state now, however, that on Tuesday next there will be the House memorial services. There will be no legislation on that day. Then Thursday, of course, is the national Memorial Day.

